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Europe's Arms Race Catches Smaller Powers in Current; Millions Listed for Defense

Total Outlay Increases £74,000,000 for 13 Lesser Countries

Norway Keeps Out

Roumania Also Holds Rein on Defense Outlay, After Spurt of Last Year

Rearming of Small Nations
Last of Two Articles

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The latest military budgets of Europe's smaller members unmistakably show how the new arms race, spreading from the center, has reached the outer confines of the entire continent.

They indicate that rearmament in Europe is in full swing. In the extreme north only Norway appears to have escaped so far, but even this smallest member of the Scandinavian group may before long feel compelled to follow the example of her neighbors, Sweden, Denmark and Finland.

Total Reaches £71,000,000

In addition to eight of Germany's smallest neighbors who are increasing their armaments this year by something like £56,000,000, over and above their ordinary defense budgets, another group of the Reich's more distant neighbors are to spend an extra £18,000,000 this year. They are Hungary, Finland, Turkey, Yugoslavia and Portugal.

So altogether 13 of Europe's smaller powers are earmarking £74,000,000 more for their national defenses this year. That huge sum may be nearer £75,000,000 if Roumania and Spain are included. These two countries are known to have decided on substantial increases but have not yet announced them.

Hungary

Hungary contents herself with a modest increase of £600,000. She is one of the "revisionist" countries, and dreams of the day when she will recover some of the territory surrendered under the Treaty of Trianon. But, unlike her neighbor Austria, she has not shaken off the rearmament restrictions of the peace treaty. Were the Budapest Government to borrow a leaf from the books of Chancellors Adolf Hitler and Kurt von Schuschnigg by reintroducing conscription, further expenditure would be inevitable.

On the Baltic, thinly populated Finland looks across her long frontier toward the rising might of the Red Army. Last year her military budget was substantially increased. In addition a committee of economic experts recommended a defense plan, which, if carried out in its entirety, will make a further demand on Finnish taxpayers to the tune of £7,000,000 in seven years.

Turkey and Straits

In the extreme southeast of Europe, the new Turkey is also looking to her power. President Kemal Ataturk's additional arms bill is estimated at £1,500,000. A fifth of this is toward the navy, which is to have two new cruisers, four destroyers and four submarines.

In December the Grand National Assembly authorized the Government to spend an extra £3,500,000 on aircraft in three years. And since President Ataturk gained his point at the Montreux Conference and is allowed to refortify the Straits, the Turkish people are faced with a further colossal disbursement, estimated at as much as £80,000,000.

A large share of this rearmament program may be entrusted to the great German armaments firm of Krupps.

Schacht and Krupps

Good business for the Essen works is also reported to have been done by Dr. Hjalmar Schacht in Yugoslavia and Greece. Dr. Schacht is governor of the Reichsbank. He is also the Reich's virtual economic dictator.

The rapprochement between Belgrade and Berlin has been considerably accelerated lately, and the Yugoslav Government has agreed to allow Krupps to build an arms factory in Yugoslavia in payment of old German commercial debts. This year's defense estimates show an increase of £1,500,000 over 1935.

In Greece, too, Dr. Schacht is understood to have done profitable business. Early this year Athens decided to use £1,200,000 of the frozen Greek credits in Germany to buy war material. The Government is also reported as hoping to obtain a further £1,400,000 from the conversion of all foreign exchange deposited in Greece.

Greek Air Force

It will need all this money and more if its latest defense project is to be carried out. The first part of this program is expected to cost nearly £12,000,000, but the grand total, which is to be spread over several years, may be nearer £20,000,000. The air force is to be enlarged, two flotilla leaders added to the navy, mobilization supplies brought up to schedule, and several strategic railways completed.

There is no marked increase in

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British Co-operatives Back League Ideals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Newcastle-on-Tyne, Eng.

A DEMAND that the British Government endeavor to bring about a "sane, economic co-operation between nations as providing the surest safeguard for world peace" formed part of a resolution unanimously adopted at the sixty-eighth Co-operative Congress here. The meeting denounced the use of arms as instruments of aggression, pledged itself to work for the abolition of all profits in their manufacture, and deplored "the interest and the ascendancy of might over international order and justice."

The congress also recorded its support for the League of Nations, recommended that it be strengthened, and urged that the conditions of the Covenant should be used to vindicate "principles of collective responsibility for security and progressive disarmament under international guarantee."

Austrians Open Prison Doors To 10,000 Interned

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, July 23—Prison doors swung wide open throughout Austria today and let practically all political prisoners go free. The decree puts into effect one of Austria's engagements under the accord with Germany, which was recently announced.

Yesterday, President Miklas signed an amnesty releasing 10,000 people. It was the most sweeping act of pardon that has taken place in any country during recent years.

Of all the Socialists condemned by the courts for political offenses of every sort only 11 remain in prison, all of whom committed murder or similar crimes.

Karl Seitz, former Socialist Mayor of Vienna, has now been freed from police control. Not a single Socialist

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Locarno Group Plans 5-Power Parley in Fall

Italy Expected to Agree Eventually Despite Hesitation

Military Pact Holds

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 23—Two brief meetings sandwiched in between the usual diplomatic exchange of convivialities, sufficed to dot the i's and cross the t's of the Anglo-French-Belgian agreement on procedure for bringing Germany and Italy into a five-power conference, to be held next fall.

A communique issued this evening confines itself to the usual generalities. The essence of it, in undiplomatic language, is that France now foregoes its demand that Germany should apologize for its illegal entrance into the Rhineland and for its repudiation of the Locarno pact.

Talks will therefore be started as soon as possible through ordinary diplomatic channels to try to lay a basis for a western accord between the Locarno powers. If sufficient progress is made, a regular conference will be held in due course.

Meanwhile, as Foreign Secretary Eden stated in the House of Commons yesterday, the military accord between France, Belgium and England arising out of the original Locarno engagements still holds good. Thus if Germany refuses to come into the new accord, there is what amounts to a defensive alliance against her between the democracies of western Europe.

This alignment is understood to be causing some disapprobation in Italy. Signor Mussolini's threats to make common cause with Germany, however, do not much worry the British, though they are said to be causing some misgivings in France.

The Monitor learns from a well-informed authority that the recent Austro-German agreement was accepted by Italy only because there were indications that something even less favorable might come about owing to growing dissatisfaction in Austria at being tied to Signor Mussolini's apron strings.

Thus Britain expects Italy will soon agree to participate in the proposed conference, even if she demurs at the outset.

Salvaging Locarno: Page 4

Labor Recalcitrants Hold Their Ground

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M. F. Tighe, President, Iron, Steel and Tin Workers; T. F. McMahon, President, United Textile Workers; John L. Lewis, President, United Mine Workers; T. H. Brown, President, Mine, Mill and Smelters Workers; Philip Murray, Vice-President, United Mine Workers

Campaign in Steel Widens to Include All Metal Trades

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 23—The drive to unionize the steel industry has expanded to include not only the manufacture of iron, steel and tin, but processing and fabricating plants, affiliated with these metals. Instead of aiming at unionizing a possible 500,000 workers, the movement is seeking to enlist a possible million.

No undertaking of this size has ever been seen in the history of world industry, according to Phillip Murray, director of the campaign, who is here to participate in the industrial union dispute.

Canada as well as the United States is included. Organizing offices are soon to be opened in Toronto, and will be extended to Nova Scotia. In the United States the companies concentrate in the East and Middle West, but are found also in the South, Rocky Mountain region and on the Pacific Coast. Plants using the involved metals are innumerable.

Of Vital Importance

Influence of this drive on the American attitude toward labor organization is expected to be important.

"The steel industry is the toughest spot for labor to organize," commented Mr. Murray. "If we succeed, it will be comparatively easy for labor to organize every other industry."

If the drive fails, the opposite may result.

The future of company unions, or employee representation plans, may be molded one way or another. Steel corporations have preferred to deal through their own plant employee systems rather than with trade unions. The prestige of the company union, not alone in the steel industry, seems likely to be revised up or down.

Turmoil in the labor world caused by the collision between craft and industrial unions seems likely to be increased. Mr. Murray agrees there will be "many conflicts" between these two types of labor organization in the fabricating and processing concerns.

Would Let Workers Decide

"If in such a company the workers were, say, 75 per cent unorganized in their craft unions, what would you do?" Mr. Murray was asked. "Would you leave that plant alone or go in?"

"We would organize it," he replied, "and then let the workers decide

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U. S. Post Offices Put Under Civil Service

Roosevelt Order Achieves Step Congress Refused to Enact Into Law

Hailed by Democrats

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 23—President Roosevelt now has done by executive order what Congress declined to do by law, put 14,000 first, second and third class post offices under the Civil Service.

Thus, for the first time in history, so far as the order issued last night at the White House goes, an entire department of government, from top to bottom, with the exception of policy-forming executives, is under the merit system. All the smaller [illegible] offices of [illegible], [illegible] Civil Service in times past by Presidents beginning with Theodore Roosevelt in 1903. The situation is the more remarkable—and amazing to old-time political leaders—since the department it involves is the post office itself, which from the days of Andrew Jackson has been the principal patronage pie-counter of the American government.

The Civil Service Commission stated today that the presidential order announcing competitive Civil Service examinations for first, second and third class postmasters was "distinctly in the interests of the merit system."

The commission pointed out that the order provided that the commission was given the final word in determining the eligibility of applicants with regard to character and residence.

"The order," the commission said, "goes far beyond any previous one in applying the principles of the merit system to these appointments.

Partisan Viewpoints

So far-reaching is the effect of the change that its ultimate consequences cannot as yet be assayed in the capital, although Democrats already are hailing enthusiastically the step as disproving all "spoils" charges against the New Deal, while Republicans are hurriedly minimizing it.

Looked at in the perspective of the slow but steady advance of American civil service reform, however, the action appears to fall into the normal pattern of such advances, which have been taken a bite at a time, since the days of Grover Cleveland.

Mr. Roosevelt has waited until the 14,000 post-office jobs involved in the move have been practically all filled by Democrats (just as they were previously filled by Republicans in the Harding, Coolidge and Hoover Administrations preceding him), and has now in effect "blanketed them in" under civil service; giving an immediate start-off ad-

(Continued on Page 12, Column 5)

How Postmasters Will Be Affected

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, July 23

OF THE 13,730 postmasterships, affected by the new executive order of the President, placing them under Civil Service, the numerical majority are those in the third classification.

There are 1007 postmasterships of the first class. Second class postmasterships total 3154. Third class postmasterships number 9659.

Fourth class postmasters are not affected, as they already are under Civil Service.

Superiority in Arms Gives Spain's Rulers Start over Rebels

Monitor Correspondent Reports Rebels Lack Leadership, Artillery and Munitions; Observers Believe Government Can Prevent Overturn

Carlists Holding Vital Northern Cities; Rebel Setback Near Madrid Reported

Plight of Americans Caught in Spain Gets Prompt Action from State Department; Export Line Agrees to Evacuate Citizens Endangered in War-Tossed Spain.

Observers fleeing across the border into France report rebel and government forces rapidly coming together for a key battle north of Madrid that may decide the rebellion in Spain.

The real insurgents are said to be the Carlists or Traditionalists; but they seem to be lacking leadership as well as munitions.

The powers are concerned for the International Zone at Tangier and are also warning the rebels regarding bombings in the Straits of Gibraltar.

Loyalists under Luis Companys of Catalonia are said to be marching on Saragossa, held by the rebels.

Refugees in Hendaye, France, seem to feel that the rebellion is not likely to succeed.

Meanwhile, so seriously does the American State Department view the situation that it has requested the American Export Line to send a vessel from Marseilles to Barcelona to evacuate American citizens.

American Export Liner Asked by Washington To Evacuate Americans

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 23—Out of the murk of the Spanish civil war today, where conflicting reports indicated growing chaos in many areas, the State Department sent urgent messages for assistance to citizens trapped in the danger zone.

Spurring on its activities was a message from William E. Chapman, Consul at Bilbao, strongly appealing for quuick evacuation of American women and children in that port.

Appeal to Export Line

At the same time, the State Department took the unusual course of appealing to the American Export Line today to order its Exeter, waiting with steam up for orders at Marseilles, to put into Barcelona, Spain, to take off immediately several hundred Americans endangered in the war.

The appeal for the use of the Exeter was made while the two big American warships, the battleship Oklahoma, from Cherbourg, and the heavy cruiser Quincy from the United States, pounded across the eastern Atlantic in their rush to the scene of trouble.

State of Siege

The Chapman report caused immediate deepening of the tension which has settled over the State Department ever since the Spanish crisis came to its sudden outbreak and found Americans unguarded in that country with no warships at hand to aid them and the American Ambassador caught and isolated in his distant summer capital.

Mr. Chapman, reporting from Bilbao at 10 a. m. (Spanish time), said the city was in a state of siege in everything but name and that the food shortage was acute. The food situation, he asserted, may result in extensive looting and pillaging since

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

Refugees Over Border Report Rebels Lacking Cohesion and Leaders

This authoritative statement of conditions in Spain is written by a Monitor correspondent who made his way to the French border. He has been an eye-witness to many of the events racking the Spanish Republic.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HENDAYE, France, July 23—Lines of demarcation between the contending forces which have split Spain in twain are gradually becoming clearer as more and more refugees pour over the border into this little frontier station south of Bayonne on the Atlantic Coast.

Behind the rebels are not only a considerable section of the Army but members of the so-called Traditionalists' movement, formerly known as the Carlists. The latter are fanatically attached to the Roman Catholic church and the monarchy. The greater part of the north, where at the beginning the Government supporters were in control, is now in their hands.

Pitched Battle Due

The Traditionalists hold the important munitions center of Eibar in the northern province of Guipuzcoa, and are supplying their adherents with revolvers, even giving them to youngsters of 16.

The Government is doing the same with its followers, particularly with the Socialist militia.

A pitched battle, in which irregulars of both sides will play a major role, is expected shortly some 40 miles north of Madrid.

Gen. Emilio Mola, whose headquarters are in Pamplona, is in command of the northern insurgents. No fewer than 150,000 soldiers and civilians are said to be marching to meet him.

The insurgents are understood to lack both artillery and aircraft. That is expected to prove a serious handicap.

A refugee who has just arrived here and whose sympathies are monarchist, admitted to the Monitor today that the success of the insurgents is unlikely. He gave as a reason the fact that the Civil Guards are loyal to the Government.

No Cohesion

Had Gen. José Sanjurjo not met his untimely end while flying from Portugal earlier in the week, this popular leader might have found many followers in Spain.

The lack of cohesion of the rebels after their defeat in Madrid itself removed the hope of their being able to establish central control, and the result of this failure is already widely evident.

Movements of troops from Morocco, on which the insurgents had placed great hopes, has ceased to be practicable, owing to the fact that control of the fleet has practically passed to the crews. On the other hand, nothing could have been more calculated to embitter the government supporters than bringing over Moorish troops to attack forces loyal to the Republic, as the rebels did at the outset. The use of Moorish troops to repress the 1934 rebellion was bad enough, but to bring these savage fighters to participate in a fight against the established government tends to arouse the bitterest of feelings in the already vindictively inclined masses.

Refugees here tell of the panic which overcame many thousands of well-to-do people in San Sebastian, Spain's most fashionable watering-place. They have practically locked themselves in their hotels, fearing the worst. Stories of San Sebastian being under the control of the rebels are stated to be untrue.

Refugees fear the Socialists intend to hold the people in San Sebastian as hostages and as most of the elite of Spain's society is at present there their feelings can be well imagined.

Loyalist Forces Sent North to Stop Rebels; 'Reds' Policing Madrid

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MADRID, July 23—The armed forces of Spain's Rightist and Leftist political factions clashed at dawn

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Thursday, July 23

Revolution—Extremists Get Together

Europe and the world watch anxiously as rebel and government forces in Spain converge toward what will probably be the crucial battle of the revolution.

Far more hinges on the outcome than merely the fate of government in Spain. Local, individual, group interest and differences throughout Europe are being submerged as the one great issue of fascism versus liberalism comes to the fore.

In Spain itself the fighting of the past week has been accompanied by a significant unification of elements on both sides. The rebels are an amalgamation of Carlistas, Bourbon monarchists, clericals, fascists and industrial capitalists. On the Government's side are moderates, socialists, trade unionists and communists—the latter reportedly gaining increasing influence in governmental councils.

France finds the same broad division within itself and wonders if the success of either side in Spain will precipitate an open breach among her own people. Spokesmen for the Popular Front forces urge "democratization" of the French Army to forestall a Fascist-Army coup d'etat on the Spanish model. Conservatives charge collusion between French and Spanish Popular Fronts.

Defeat of the Spanish rebels would deal a major setback to the advancing tide of Fascism which has been spreading through Europe for a decade. Should it be halted in Spain, credit would largely go to the Popular Front union of Socialists and Communists—a conception which was approved and urged by the Communist International in Moscow in 1935.

Since then Socialists and Communists have buried some at least of their many differences and begun to work together against their common enemy.

Success or failure hinges on the turn of battle. Rebel columns are reported moving toward Madrid. Loyalists are meeting them in increasing numbers. Will they be turned back?

Russian Fliers—Halt in Arctic Attempt

Still short of their original goal but 5858 miles from Moscow, three Soviet fliers make an emergency landing on a tiny island after a non-stop flight over the Arctic Circle.

The three braved the arctic wastes with a single-motored plane, to test the practicability of that route from European Russia to far Siberia. Although they did not reach the farthest edge of Siberia, they did come down safely on an island in the Amur River in the inhabited portion of Siberia.

Austria—Frees Political Prisoners

Tiny Austria, powder keg of Europe, makes a dramatic move. Following the recent "understanding" with Nazi Germany the Schuschnigg Government grants a sweeping political amnesty to left wing Socialists and Radicals, as well as right wing Fascists. Prison doors open for 2000 persons and the finger of suspicion is lifted for 8000 more.

Socialists are more favored than Nazis. Only 11 Socialists remain in prison, but 210 Nazis are still behind bars.

Austria depends for independence on Fascist Italy or Nazist Germany. Liberation of left wing Liberals is extremely distasteful to either. Political circles are wondering how she dares flaunt Socialists in the face of both powerful neighbors.

Leisure—Olympic Orator Has 'His' Views

America's Olympic team advance agent receives long applause at the World Congress for Leisure Time and Recreation, held at Hamburg, Germany. Agent Gustavus A. Kirby declared:

"Machines must not be permitted to make machines of human beings. Factory walls must not shut the sunlight from the souls of men. I give you joy," he said in conclusion, and his audience burst into applause.

Labor—Police Question in Controversy

Labor and employers again pound each other at a dozen points along the extended labor front. Prominent developments reported by the Associated Press and Monitor correspondents follow:

Police protection was guaranteed to Remington Rand, Inc., in Syracuse, N. Y., following serious disturbances yesterday, when several

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Coughlin Statements Reported to Vatican

VATICAN CITY, July 23 (AP)—A high American prelate said today that the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin's political activities and a recent speech in which he called President Roosevelt "a liar" had caused "a painful impression" at the Vatican.

Pope Pius, nevertheless, will await the report of Bishop Michael Gallagher of Detroit before taking any action. Bishop Gallagher is the Rev. Mr. Coughlin's ecclesiastical superior, and now is en route to the Vatican, due to arrive tomorrow.

The Pope is very loath to act in an American or any other diocese unless it is in conjunction with the bishop of that diocese, the prelate said.

The American prelate said that the subject of the Rev. Mr. Coughlin's political activities undoubtedly would be discussed, and conceded that it was quite likely the bishop had been summoned to the Vatican to talk over the matter.

(In New York, Bishop Gallagher said that while he disapproved of the language used at the Cleveland Townsend Convention by the Rev. Mr. Coughlin, he had not rebuked the radio priest, nor did he intend to rebuke him. However, the bishop said all copies of the Coughlin speeches had been sent regularly to Rome.)

Reports of possible drastic actions against the Rev. Mr. Coughlin also were discounted, the prelate stating that any action to be taken likely would consist of a command from the priest's bishop to refrain from further political activity.

League On Trial in The Americas

U. S. Sends Agenda Draft for Buenos Aires Conference to 21 Nations

Asks Co-operation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 23—The final draft program of the Inter-American Peace Conference at Buenos Aires at a date yet to be set, is en route to the republics of the New World today with its two preliminary purposes still uppermost—to define neutral rights and duties, and to work out some sort of an association or league of the Americas with an All-America court of justice.

The governing board of the Pan American Union approved the preliminary program of the conference yesterday, and today it was sent out to the 21 nations for final indorsement, which is a perfunctory matter. The proposal of the conference was initially made by President Roosevelt Jan. 30. Few changes have been made in the text of the preliminary program, published in the Monitor, May 20.

Some Topics Transferred

In the list of topics to be discussed, that covering civil rights of women and workers' welfare has been omitted on the ground, it is understood, that these had better be discussed at the later Pan-American conference to be held later at Lima, Peru, dealing with such matters. Other matters on the Buenos Aires agenda may also later be referred to the Lima conference.

The governing board adopted a recommendation that "preferential consideration be given by the conference to questions relating to the organization of peace, and that the conference determine which of the other topics, whether of an economic, commercial or cultural character are sufficiently ripe, or merit a sufficiently general concensus of approval to make advisable their consideration by the conference."

Seek Closer Co-operation

This recommendation incorporates what is understood to have been the original desire of President Roosevelt and the State Department, who seek some formula for closer co-operation for inter-American peace and joint action, in view of the weakening of the League of Nations.

The other change in the tentative agenda, outside of some alterations in wording, is the addition of a brief sentence proposing discussion by the delegates of:

"Co-ordination and perfecting of existing international instruments for the maintenance of peace, and desirability of incorporating them into one instrument."

President of Brazil Wastes No Niceties

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Buenos Aires, Arg., July 23

ACCEPTANCES of the invitation of President Roosevelt to the Pan-American peace conference have reflected the varying viewpoint of the South American countries, and the majority of them have been couched in necessarily vague diplomatic phrases.

President Vargas of Brazil, however, went somewhat beyond the usual amenities in his reply handed to the American Ambassador. He indicated that he hoped the conference would take the form of a defense against the "autarchic tendencies of colonial powers of Europe," explaining that several European nations with colonial empires are developing the latter as sources of raw material, supplanting the usual South American sources.

Continuation of Geneva's Power Rests on Attitude to Ethiopia

Argentina in Van

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—The South American attitude toward the League of Nations is developing silently but swiftly toward its culmination. What that culmination will be depends largely on the forthcoming European negotiations on the basis of a reformed Covenant and the possibility of satisfying Latin-American public opinion with the "liquidation" of the Ethiopian problem

If there is European recognition of Italy's African conquest as the result of a settlement that has more the appearance of an old-style regional deal, there is the likelihood of a general South American withdrawal from Geneva.

If the Ethiopian obstacle is surmounted in a less obnoxious manner, and there is an early efficacious reformation of the League peace machinery, then it is possible that the Latin states will elect to remain within the international structure.

Two Fundamental Factors

There are two fundamental factors to keep in view when considering the Latin-American connection with Geneva in the light of recent events. The first is a deep historical inclination to be linked with European and international institutions—a preference for the spread of universality.

This can be traced to ancestral ties with Europe which, both nationally and individually, are kept more to the fore here than in the United States; to intellectual and spiritual affinities; to trade connections which in the aggregate are more valuable than all continental commerce, and to the hopes that

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London Digging Yields Relics Of Days of Eagles Over England

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The days when Britain was a Roman province are recalled by the discovery during 1935 in the excavations, which are always going on somewhere in the City of London, of the major portion of an engraved stone, the other piece of which was discovered in the year 1852.

This second piece was found during rebuilding operations at Trinity Place, Minories, and bore the words:

PROC. PROVINC. BRIT.
JVLIA. INDI. FILIA. PACATA.
VXOR.

The earlier found portion bore the name of Classicanus who, according to Tacitus, was procurator of Britain. The whole inscription translated, allowing for some missing words, would read: "His wife Julia Pacata, daughter of Indus, (erected this monument to the memory of) Classicanus, procurator of the Province of Britain". There were also probably his titles or other appointments held.

In the Guildhall Museum a Monitor representative was shown a large collection of different objects found during the rebuilding work of the Bank of England. Most surprising is the excellent preservation of the fragments of shoe leather recovered from what was once the bed of Walbrook river. Mr. Quentin Waddington, the assistant curator of the Museum, said that literally hundreds of shoe soles were found. On some of these the stamped initials of the owner, or perhaps the maker, were still quite clear to read. There was a baby's shoe sole with C. R. on it and a larger one with L. E M., both now in a museum showcase The upper parts of many sandals reminded one of those of today's fashions with designed loops and lattice work.

Another find was a large red brick, some 15 inches by 12 inches which suggests a story. While in its soft state some cloven-footed animal, possibly a pig, and a dog, had stamped their footprints on it, and the brick had been duly used in a wall. Was the dog chasing the pig, or vice-versa? The piece of wall in which the brick was found is dated about 80 A. D.

Other finds included iron spades and shovels, a small anvil, a tool probably used for cutting red-hot iron, a mattock head and many iron punches of various sizes. There were also leather workers' tools, some of them just like those of to-day; carpenters' tools, the saws and punches only surfaced rusted, a hammer with nail-wrench, lock, hasps, and keys, and nails of all sizes by the dozen. The Walbrook mud was evidently an excellent preservative.

The quality of the bronze used in those days is striking, for it has polished like gold. It was used for various implements of the toilet, such as ear-picks, little manicure sets, tweezers and so forth. A complete iron 'strigil' or bath scraper for the skin was also found, and a 3-note whistle made of a bird's bone.

Kitchen utensils, a little iron candlestick, the rim and lining of a wheel hub which looked as if they might have been made yesterday, and a bronze scale-beam to weigh up to 30 ozs. on one scale, and to twelfths of an ounce on the other, have all taken their places in the Guildhall Museum showcases. With the exception of one spearhead and a dagger, weapons of war were absent.

TO BATHERS

Don't forget to take your sunburn cream and your copy of The Old Farmer's Almanac which will give you full information on the tides and weather forecasts.

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Mechanism Counts Votes of Assembly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SACRAMENTO, Calif. — Installation of a permanent electric roll-call system in the Assembly chamber of the Capitol here has been completed at a cost of $29,900. Workmen, directed by W. H. Callison of the American Signal Corporation of Washington, D. C., manufacturers of voting machines, spent four months laying one mile of conduit and 15 miles of intricate wiring under the Assembly floor.

Within 20 seconds of the time a vote is called by the Speaker, assemblymen will see the total of their "ayes" and "nays" flashed on a wall chart. California is the seventh state to have the machines installed.

A COOL NEW YORK HOTEL

Warm weather doesn't disturb visitors staying in this 32-story hotel.

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- Open-air roof terrace on 16th floor.
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- Rate $3 daily includes use of pool.

SHELTON HOTEL
LEXINGTON AVE. at 49th ST., NEW YORK

Britain Prepares Road-Rail Links To Speed Traffic

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Britain is preparing to emulate the United States and Germany in the building of great trunk roads on which high speed automobile travel can be both safe and efficient.

A plan for such a development was outlined by Mr. Frederick Smith, member of the National Council of the British Industrial Transport Association, at this year's congress of this body at Glasgow.

The plan envisages the establishment of a national transport board, independent of any particular form of locomotion, and armed with wide powers to co-ordinate rail and road services for the good of all. The scheme provides for the limiting of the function of railways to the high-speed haulage of bulk loads between the larger centers of population, the distribution from these foci to be performed by road.

Such an arrangement, Mr. Smith said, would involve the elimination of redundant railway and water services much in the same way as similarly unwanted road services are already being pruned.

"Along these lines," Mr. Smith said, "I envisage a transport system able to take full advantage of modern developments." On the board the user of transportation would be entitled to be heard equally with the provider, thus facilitating planning in advance for the new age of locomotion that is approaching.

Dirigible's Scope To Improve Declared Greater Than Plane's

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

EVANSTON, Ill. — The airship has better commercial possibilities in long-distance service than the airplane, and is safer and more comfortable, says Dr. Hugo Eckener, veteran German airship commander, in defending the lighter-than-air type of craft in the current issue of the Journal of Air Law, published here by the Northwestern University Press.

Dr. Eckner's comments, it is observed, are timely in view of the recent announcement of plans for regular transatlantic airplane service in competition with the service already being offered by the German dirigible Von Hindenburg, in command of Dr. Eckener.

He scoffs at suggestions that further improvements in planes will make dirigibles obsolescent, noting that the airship "today has inherent possibilities of development which perhaps are still greater than the possibilities of further improving the already highly developed modern airplane." Continued experimentation and experience, he says, are leading to increased speed and safety in dirigible flights.

"I am of the opinion," he says, "that, an airship will have greater chances on long distances than an airplane service. The most economical operation of an airship is with a pay load which equals the weight of the fuel to be used on the voyage. Naturally, it is at any time possible to construct airships of this theoretically best size, because the ability to carry pay load increases relatively with the increase in size.

A Woman in the News

Photo by Hodge

Mrs. Alfred M. Landon
Homemaker and Hostess

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOPEKA, Kan.—To get a fair picture of the black-eyed, smiling Theo Landon, who has become a potential White House hostess since the nomination of her husband, Gov. Alfred M. Landon, by the Republicans, one really should have a look in at her home. Mrs. Theo Cobb Landon has proved herself a homemaker and hostess of great charm and ability.

Just ask Nancy Jo and John Cobb Landon, her small children. Or rather observe them, for they are too young yet to have opinions on their mother as homemaker. But watch them a while, and it is easy to see that she has made life at the Executive Mansion at Topeka a joyful thing for them.

When Dignity Is Forgotten

People may say all they want to about the Governor of Kansas balancing budgets, but what appeals to these fun-loving children is his ability to balance them on his strong square shoulders while they towsel his hair. And their daddy really knows how to play horse—down on all fours! Occasionally guests are invited to participate in the frolic, and some of Kansas' most dignified senators and bankers, lawyers and newspaper men have galloped over the executive drawing-room floor. These youngsters can tell you right now who can buck the best!

In spite of the many demands of public life, Mrs. Landon has succeeded in maintaining for her children a normal atmosphere. They have most of their meals in the nursery upstairs. A big blue rag rug covers the floor, with smaller ones arranged here and there. On the wall hangs a quilt appliqued with pictures to delight young folks. There are boxes of toys, hobby horses, and other playthings to delight their little friends when they come to play.

Go to Grandmother's

Mrs. Landon's mother, Mrs. S. E. Cobb, lives in Potwin and her spacious residence is a welcome resort when events become too lively at the Executive Mansion. Such was the case on the eve of the recent Republican nomination. The children were told that the swarms of people and streams of cars around the house meant that there was to be a little celebration something like the Fourth of July and they were whisked over to grandmother's house where they spent their first night away from home.

Always on Nancy Jo's birthday (she is only three-and-a-half), Mrs. Landon gives a party for the children of the Provident Association; and at Easter she entertains the children from the two orphanages with an egg-rolling on the lawn of the Governor's mansion. Last spring she hid 85 dozen eggs in the grass and shrubbery for the children to gather into their baskets.

Homemade Movies

These jolly affairs have been recorded in home moving pictures which are sometimes thrown upon the screen in the living-room upstairs, much to the delight of Nancy Jo and Jack.

Two or three times a year when a play is produced in the Children's Theater at the Women's Club, Nancy Jo again has as her guests the young people of the Provident Association nursery. In these ways Mrs. Landon hopes to teach her son and daughter the pleasures of sharing one's joys with others less fortunate.

During her younger days Mrs. Landon once had the ambition of being the head of an orphanage. She often went to play with the occupants of the home, taking along fruit and candy and other gifts. One day she brought home a huge pile of clean socks, every one of which needed mending. She was a college student then and had little time for darning stockings, so, her mother explains, "Of course, I did it."

Dislikes Publicity

Ever since her occupancy of the Executive Mansion in Topeka, Mrs. Landon has held a tea for the women of two local homes for the aged. This year, although the Landon boom was in full swing at the time the guests from far and near were coming and going, the party was given just the same. Photographers appeared at the door, as has been their habit of late, but were met by the hostess saying, "No; this is my party. I don't want any pictures taken this time."

Then it developed that the guests wanted their pictures taken; so, rather than disappoint them, Mrs. Landon called back the photographers and everyone was happy. Publicity has always been distasteful to her, but for the sake of her husband whom she admires profoundly, she is today facing the spotlight in the same sportsmanlike manner that has always characterized her actions.

Mrs. Landon's work has extended into many branches of social service and one year she served as president of the Council of Social Agencies in Topeka.

Antique Collector

It is her theory that children should be reared to appreciate the treasures of the world without the idea of possessing them. And everyone, she believes, should have a hobby. Her own hobby is collecting antiques, which in her estimation is comparable to any other hobby in that the collector feels a satisfaction in preserving relics of historical value that tell of the customs, crafts and beauties of days gone by.

Governor Landon shares in this interest. Much of their courtship took place in antique stores, Mrs. Landon laughingly admits. And even now, instead of bringing his wife flowers or candy when he returns from a trip he often presents her with a piece of lusterware. Her unusual collection contains more than 100 pieces in gold, silver, copper, canary, purple, mulberry, pink, gold resist, silver resist and Sunderland.

Talented Musician

In the upstairs hallway stands a beautiful harp, a gift from Mr. and Mrs. Cobb to their daughter, Theo, upon her graduation from college. Already a graduate pianist, she gained proficiency on the harp and was in demand as a soloist and accompanist on many occasions. Music is still her avocation, and often she puts the children to bed with a lullaby sung to her own accompaniment on the harp.

And while we are speaking of bedtimes, it is interesting to know that Nancy Jo sleeps in an antique bed with the face of a bearded old man carved on the posts. Little Jack has to sleep in a bed with high sides, because, after being tucked in for the night, he likes to climb out and play around in the nursery until he becomes sleepy. His mother used to find him curled up in a corner of the room fast asleep.

Makes Clothes for Children

Many of the children's modish outfits, tailored and knitted suits, their mother makes herself. Such things she loves to do and somehow finds time in her busy life. Not long ago she completed brother and sister suits which the children take pride in explaining were made by "Mummy."

Peggy Anne, a daughter of Governor Landon by a former marriage, recently returned from Cleveland bringing back her version of the convention. She has completed her sophomore year at Kansas University, her father's alma mater, and so takes into the home a collegiate atmosphere. Mrs. Landon is not only her comrade but a sympathetic counselor who can always "see both sides."

It is not very many years since Mrs. Landon was herself attending college. After graduating from the Topeka high school at 16, she entered Washburn College, walking the two miles across town and back nearly every day with her Potwin friends.

She rated high in her studies, carrying on various extra-curricular activities such as the editorship of the college paper. Her leadership was developed as president of the Press Club, the literary society, and as Big Sister Captain. As a member of the Delta Gamma sorority she was one year chairman of the Kansas scholarship drive and later served for several years as alumnae president. No matter in what group she was found, she had a knack of making herself useful. There has always been a quiet efficiency that gets things done at the right time and in an unostentatious manner.

Still vitally interested in educational matters, Mrs. Landon is one of two women who serve as trustees of Washburn College. She has been president of the American Association of University Women in Topeka.

Likes Detective Stories

Reading is one of her chief enjoyments—economics, history, and biography, with once in a while a detective story thrown in for variation. Travel in Europe soon after her graduation and months of travel in this country have brought added interests into her life.

Although Mrs. Landon came to the Executive Mansion almost a bride, and the youngest wife of a Governor in the history of the State, she has proved equal to the situation in every way. In accordance with the budget-balancing principles of her husband, she practices strict economy in her household expenditures. All of her entertaining is marked by tasteful simplicity.

Daisy Runs the Kitchen

Of course she has little time to give to details in the kitchen except in the matter of planning, so Daisy, the cook, reigns supreme. Daisy has served in a similar capacity for several preceding governors and has received the highest praise, especially during recent months when Governor Landon has been entertaining visitors at his table almost daily. The Governor enjoys his friends always, but most across the dining table.

Mrs. Landon can prepare a meal that compares with the best and during her first year of married life at Independence, Kan., she baked all of the bread herself. As the wife of the Governor of Kansas, she maintains a simple household with the efficient help of four servants—a cook, housemaid, nurse, and chauffeur. Since the nomination of the Governor, the services of a private secretary have become necessary in order to care for the increased correspondence.

Back of the ease and capability with which this mistress of the Kansas "White House" handles her social duties and performs her various obligations is a trained mind. Her activities are marked by an undemonstrative thoughtfulness. Gentle and unassuming in manner, with sparkling black eyes, a bewitching dimple, a friendly smile, and soft, pleasant voice, she puts the visitor immediately at ease. One calling for the first time feels after a few minutes' conversation that he has always known her. An atmosphere of serenity and warm hospitality pervades the Landon household, due in large part to the capability and graciousness of its mistress.

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Mrs. Landon Holds a Press Conference

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOPEKA, Kan., July 23—Mrs. Alfred M. Landon had her first taste of a real Washington press conference yesterday when more than a score of eastern writers called at the executive mansion to question her. None came to scoff, but all remained to praise. For Mrs. Landon swept all obstacles before her.

At her right hand sat Frank R. Kent, columnist of the Baltimore Sun, and just behind him was Henry L. Mencken, eminent satirist. Several women writers who have put Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt on the grill weekly were in the front row, anxious to try Mrs. Landon's mettle. They found candid and satisfying answers to all their questions while Mrs. Landon sat placidly, looking diminutive in a big chair, her hands and feet crossed, her dimple and her gracious smile much in evidence.

Shuns Public Life

The prime note in the conference, apart from Mrs. Landon's charm, which to all was reminiscent of Mrs. Grace Coolidge, was her disclaimer of any intention to lead a public life. She would not travel, she said, with the Governor on any campaign tour.

"Don't you think the people would like to see you as well as the Governor?" she was asked.

"I don't know. They won't," Mrs. Landon replied with western directness.

"Will you make any speeches?"

"No, the Governor makes them all now," Mrs. Landon speedily said, and the pencils rushed to take notes—pencils which were well aware that Mrs. Roosevelt's large part in public life was prompting the questions.

"Is your decision to keep out of the campaign a result of personal choice, or of policy?" a woman correspondent asked.

"It might be a combination of both," was the candid reply.

"But aren't you interested in politics?" the cross-examiner persisted.

Frank Reply Given

"I am interested in politics, but not active in it," answered Mrs. Landon—again showing that frankness is disarming, and that she has a ready and accurate choice of words.

Finally, Mrs. Landon was asked what she and Peggy Ann will be wearing tonight. Mrs. Landon is wearing a salmon rose print chiffon, redingote style, over heavy white crepe. It just misses the floor. It has a high neck, with slightly modified bell sleeves. She is wearing a white straw hat, white gloves, shoes and handbag.

Peggy Ann is wearing a field flower print in green marquisette, with a corsage of field flowers at the neck, green shoes and a natural leghorn hat.

Diplomatic Answer

Amid all the fashion talk, somebody boldly asked Mrs. Landon where she bought her dress. She was ready with a diplomatic answer. "Well, you see," she said, "I like to trade at home, here in Topeka. But the dress the Topeka store sent out to Colorado was a little too formal, so I sent it back, and there wasn't time to get another from here, so I got my dress in Denver."

Whereupon the reporters voted Mrs. Landon an entirely experienced politician, but they added: "You'll have to buy national from now on."

"Maybe not," said Mrs. Landon with a final canny note indicating her innate modesty and political judgment. The reporters then filed out, turning to look at the furnishings and the mansion itself, with swelling cupolas, chimneys of elaborate brickwork, and porches everywhere.

"Judge" John Landon, the Governor's father, was sitting placidly on the porch, chatting with neighborhood cronies who had dropped by for a friendly word.

Strengthening Pacts Is Urged by Chile

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—President Alessandri has urged the desirability of strengthening existing pacts by the signing of new agreements that would confirm or amplify them. He made this suggestion in a recent address to the Chilean Congress in referring to the forthcoming Pan-American Peace Conference. Mr. Alessandri reiterated the national feeling that the disarmament question should be studied from both its moral and material aspects.

He advocated a well-organized juridical system of prevention and settlement of international conflicts to counteract any tendency toward an arms race. He said he believed that the armaments problem was acute on the American continent and that it was necessary to combat it by a frank spirit of good will among the American peoples.

2,231,117 on Rolls Of WPA Projects; Decline of 8968

WASHINGTON, July 23 (AP)—The Works Progress Administration today reported 2,231,117 persons were employed on WPA projects for the week ending July 11.

Deputy Administrator Aubrey Williams said the total represented a decrease of 8968 from the preceding week ending July 4. Increases were reported in a number of states, however, the total in drought-stricken North Dakota being 2831 greater than for the previous week.

The greatest reduction was reported in Ohio, WPA employees in that State numbering 2887 less for the week ending July 11 than for the previous week.

New York State, with 304,207 on WPA rolls at the time of the latest tabulation, continued to lead other states in the number of employees. The total, however, included 203,522 in New York City.

Pennsylvania ranked second with 234,979.

Nevada, with 2013, had the smallest number on WPA rolls and Delaware was second with 2357.

State WPA employment totals for July 11 included:

Connecticut, 21,912; Maine, 7556; Massachusetts, 100,301; New Hampshire, 7464; New York City, 203,522; New York State, exclusive of city, 100,885; Rhode Island, 10,695; Vermont, 5376.

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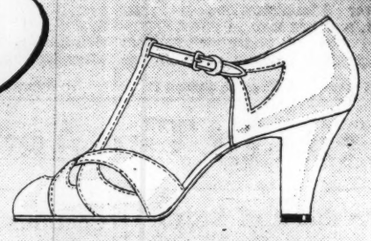

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Pomeroy Appointed California Relief Head

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—"There is definitely a job to be done," said Harold Pomeroy, in accepting the post of State Relief Administrator, tendered him by Gov. Frank F. Merriam to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Charles I. Schottland.

The new administrator was assistant director of the Los Angeles County Relief Administration at the time of his promotion. Mr. Pomeroy has been in public service since 1928. In his new position, he will be subordnate only to the Governor and to the State Relief Commission.

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Lindbergh Tells Berlin Aviators Of Air Menace

BERLIN, July 23 (AP)—Col. Charles A. Lindberg, speaking at an Air Club luncheon, called upon National Socialist aviation leaders today to realize the responsibility they bear for the deadly weapons they have created.

"Aviators," he said, "Unlike the builders of the first dugout canoe, have lived to see their harmless wings of fabric turned into carriers of destruction—even more dangerous than the guns of a battleship.

"We have lived to carry on our shoulders the responsibility for the results of our experiments, which in other fields have been passed on to future generations."

Revolutionary Change

Aviation, the distinguished visitor declared, had created the most fundamental change ever made in war.

"It has abolished what we call defensive warfare," he asserted. "We can no longer protect our families with an army. . . .

"Aviation has brought a revolutionary change to a world already staggering from changes.

"It is our responsibility to make sure that in so doing we do not destroy the very things we wish to protect."

Calls Visit a Privilege

"It is especially a privilege for anyone interested in aviation to visit modern Germany," the American flier declared.

"The name of Germany weaves in and out through the history of aviation. Germany has set many examples which have stimulated the rest of the world.

"It must give every German a feeling of real pride to see the Hindenberg and the Graf zeppelins and to realize that his country stands supreme without a rival in the field of lighter-than-air craft."

New Type of Security

Colonel Lindbergh described what he has seen in Europe as "serious."

"We must look for a new type of security," he said he realized when he saw "within a day or two the damage which could be done which no time can ever replace."

This new security, he declared, must be "dynamic and not static" and must be "security which rests in intelligence and not forts."

He reiterated:

"We who are in aviation carry a heavy responsibility on our shoulders. For, while we have been drawing the world closer together in peace, we have stripped the armor from every nation in war.

"It is no longer possible to shield the heart of a country with its army."

The Mother Church Services on Radio

Station W1XAL's shortwave radiocast of the morning service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist in Boston, Mass., on Aug. 2 and on the first Sunday of each month thereafter, will be given on the old frequency of 11.79 megacycles, which was temporarily changed to 15.25 in July.

The radiocast begins at 10:12 a. m., eastern daylight saving time.

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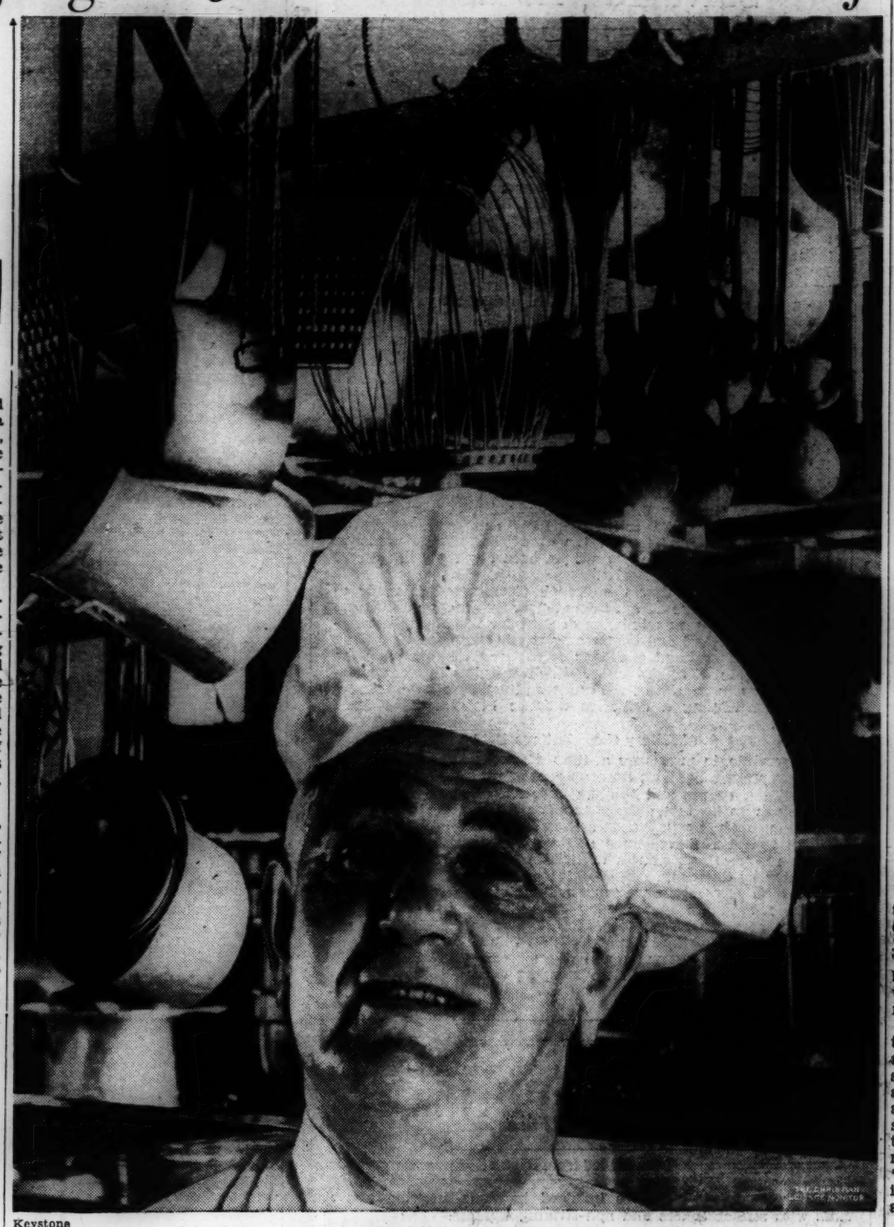
Menu Language Is Just Casual Talk to a Chef

Mix me a roux, he says, and his cooks mix flour and butter—A soupçon of garlic is all one should even imagine in any dish, and sautéd meats are those that are jumped in the pan.

Private Languages Of Industry
Third of Eight Articles

By Dorothea Kahn
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor



Keystone

Just a Soupçon of Garlic—'Mais Oui'

Who is there so brave and learned that he has not been daunted by a formal menu card? A salmis of this, a ragout of that, and something else à la jardinière. Even if plain English is used to describe the main vegetable and it appears as good English potato instead of pomme de terre, there is still the risk that it may be followed by one of those troubling adjectives, such as julienne or lyonnaise. Ah me!

Why all this intricacy, one wonders. The answer is plain. The technical language of the chefs has simply found its way into the dining room, where it appears strange and difficult to the layman. But in the kitchen it is everyday speech. The chef uses it not to give airs and graces to his concoctions, as the menu makers are often accused of doing, but simply to convey to his helpers just what he wants to say.

Knows No Particular Country

It is an international language, this culinary parlance. It has to be. Chefs are not all French by any means, contrary to the American stage characterization of them. Many are German, and there are Czechoslovak and Dutch aand Swiss chefs and so on. Moreover, their helpers are of many nationalities, and these food experts are given to going from country to country in pursuit of their vocation. If there were not some universal language of the occupation it would be difficult indeed for a chef to give orders to his staff.

This is just where kitchenese comes to the rescue. When a chef hands a helper a piece of beef and asks him to braise it, the assistant knows he means a particular cooking process which the American Webster, the French Larousse and other dictionary makers of different nationalities agree is to cook in a tightly covered pan over a slow fire.

Making the Meat Jump

Or if the chef requests that the meat be sautéed, the helper, whether he come from east or west of the Rhine, or even plain middle-western Kansas, knows that the technique required is to cook the meat quickly in a little hot fat while it is being frequently turned over. Sauter, of course, is French for jump, the skilled cook scorns to use a spoon to stir the meat in this process, but makes it "jump" by a quick flip of the pan.

Irish stew, strange as it seems, is a distinctly technical term, and an international one. No, an expression does not have to be French to qualify, but it may undergo strange transliterations in the effort of one nation to approximate the pronunciation to another. Alfred Fries, president of the Chicago branch of the International Cooks Association and a write on the culinary art, reports having recognized Irish stew on a French menu card in a provincial city when he found it written "Arish stu."

Stew Is Just Stew, But—

Getting back to technicalities, a stew is any food boiled slowly in a closed vessel. Now that sounds comfortingly simple, but just wait a moment. There are stews and stews—and stews, each with a technical name of its own.

Ragout is one. It comes from the French ragoûter, meaning to restore the appetite, and is supposed to be spicy. Salmis is another variety. It is a stew of duck, pheasant or game bird, already partly roasted before the stewing begins. Then there is goulash, the Hungarian version of the beef stew, highly seasoned; pilau, a Turkish interpretation; oyster and clam stew, a purely American variation; and—take a long breath before attempting this one, Pilchensteiner stew. The last is as German as its name, composed of three kinds of meat, veal, pork, and mutton, with cabbage, leeks, onion, and potato. It was named in honor of the barons of Pilchenstein, who liked it, according to Mr. Fries.

Lyonnaise Means With Onions

One of the stumbling-blocks of the menu cards are those fancy words, jardinière, meunière, bourgeoise, lyonnaise, julienne. Simple, quite simple, to the technically trained. Jardinière means in the garden style, indicating the use of a variety of garden vegetables. Meuniere means in the style of the miller's wife. (la meuniere in French.) She is supposed to have used flour with a free hand and her name is given to foods rolled in flour before cooking. Bourgeoise means "in brown gravy." Lyonnaise implies the use of onions, for Lyon, France, is a center of onion culture. Julienne means cut in small strips.

Some of the fine points in the cooking process are designated by odd words, usually of French origin, internationally used.

Butter and Flour Make a Roux

"Make me a roux," says the chef, and the helper hastens to stir together butter and flour over a slow fire, making a pastelike mixture which is the basis of a white sauce, or thickening for a gravy. Roux comes from a French word meaning russet colored.

"Prepare a mirepoix." This is a clear order to a trained cook. He cuts onions, carrots, parsley root, celery, and puts it in a pan with juices from cooked meat. If meat is being roasted, the mirepoix is placed in the pan with the meat, gives up its flavor to the juice, and is strained out before the gravy is served.

Most culinary measurements are fairly exact, and are given in the system of the country, pints, liters etc. But there is one measurement that is international. It is a "soupçon." It is the French word for "suspicion."

Just Imagine the Garlic

"Add a soupçon of garlic," says the chef, his thumb and index finger touching by way of indicating the very slight amount to be used. The word is perfectly expressive. Garlic must never be detected in food, it should merely be suspected. Is it there, or isn't it? That is culinary ancestry.

It must be admitted that the French language has exerted the major influence over the language of foods during their sojourn in the kitchen. But in the fields, where foods are grown, the technical language is still simple Anglo-Saxon. The language of farming is old, familiar, part of the speech of poetry even. To sow, to broadcast, to plow, to furrow and to reap, these are precise terms to the farmer today, however imaginatively they may have been used by literary workers for centuries. Other specific farming terms which are familiar to the layman are windrow, haycock, hayricks, threshing, mowing, cultivating, harvesting.

Farm Words Vary in Localities

Machinery has brought in some new expressions, such as "to combine grain." You accent combine on the first syllable and it doesn't mean to mix. This verb is derived from the machine known as the combine which harvests and threshes grain in a single operation.

Localities have particular expressions due to the processes followed there. For example, in Illinois the farmers plant corn in check-rows, and in Kansas they list it. Check-row planting is the dropping of seed at regular intervals which gives a checkerboard design to fields. But in the dry states, like Kansas and Nebraska, corn is planted with a lister (sometimes called a "middle-buster"), which plows the furrows, drops seed to the depth of six or eight inches, and fills in the furrows only partially.

In Illinois they husk corn or shuck it, depending on the part of the State. In Missouri they gather it. It's all the same process.

Makes His Farm Hogtight

Some farm expressions are less obvious to the layman. An Illinois farmer boasts, 'My farm's hogtight." It sounds like plain English to him. It simply means that he has fenced his farm with woven wire so the hogs can't get out. Again he may say that he has decided to "hog down his corn." That means he is going to turn his swine into the field to feed.

The truck farmer has his jargon, too. A farmer hills up potatoes to get an early crop. While they grow he bugs them, and then when harvesting time comes he digs them. But he pulls radishes and ears of corn, he harvests beets, and he picks peas, or, in the case of a crop for a cannery, he mows them.

Between the fields and the kitchen rises a big industry—canning. The speech of the canneries is the language of a commercial enterprise, and its special words are borrowed from chemistry rather than from the home kitchen whose work it takes over.

Cyclone the Tomatoes

Large closed kettles used for cooking in the canneries are called retorts. Open cooking vessels are called cooking tanks. For making tomato juice a "cyclone machine" is used. This instrument, with paddles to break the tomatoes, could just as well be called a pulper, but "cyclone machine" is far more vivid.

Exhaust box is another technical term of the canning industry. It is a box made hot by water or live steam, into which vegetables such as tomatoes are placed after they are put in cans, but before they are sealed and cooked. After the high temperature of the tomatoes is raised, the cans are sealed with a "closing machine." Then comes cooking. But it isn't called cooking in a canning factory. It is processing.

Better Than a Little Finger

Salometer and baumé scales are common words in the mouths of workers in the canning factories. A salometer is a device for measuring the salt contents of liquids, a baume scale for measuring sugar content. Much more accurate than grandmother's method of dipping the little finger into the liquid to taste it.

The farmer, the canner, and the cook all have their special languages. But what about the eater? His is a happy inarticulate lot. He points to the table d'hote menu and says, "I'll take the regular dinner," and he doesn't have to worry as to whether the peas were picked or mown, whether they were "processed in retorts" or not, or whether his gravy has been flavored with a mirepoix. His only concern is to be able to respond to the scrawl on the bill which says, in the technical language of the cashier, "One dinner, $1."

Sons of Automobile Workers Enjoy Sights of East on Tour

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT—"Dear Folks:

"I saw George Washington's house today. It was swell.——"

Such letters have come daily to the families of 120 Detroit boys, the first of the contingents of the sons of automobile workers who are being taken on a tour of America this summer. A second caravan has set out on travel through the eastern states.

Every two weeks they will leave, each carrying 60 juvenile explorers on an 1800-mile jaunt. Five such trips are to be made over routes of historical interest and scenic beauty. It will become an annual outing for sons of workers, if this season's undertakings are successful.

Boys selected—they must be from 12 to 15 years old—will be from the homes of working men who are employed on an hourly basis or at corresponding pay rates.

In Washington the boys have been the guests of J. Edgar Hoover, chief G-man. They are taken to see Lindbergh's plane, Spirit of St. Louis, at the Smithsonian Institution; to the Washington Monument and to the Lincoln Memorial. They are shown the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States in the Congressional Library and they see the manufacture of money, stamps and bonds at the Bureau of Engraving.

Following out their itinerary, they visit Mount Vernon and they are taken to see the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md. Each unit remains in New York for three days. They finally are taken to West Point and make their return through the Pocono Mountains and the coal fields of Pennsylvania.

Before summer is done 300 boys will have gone on the educational motor caravan trips sponsored by the Chrysler Corporation. The first group of boys, who reported their experiences daily in letters, left Detroit on June 24.

Originator of the plan is John Haien, an educator whose Boys' Educational Tours, Inc., has headquarters in Ann Arbor. His project interested officials of the Chrysler Corporation, including K. T. Keller, the president, and Charles T. Winegar, who agreed to adopt it as an experiment in industrial sociology. Accompanying Mr. Haien on the tours are a staff of councilors, drivers and a chef.

The Chrysler Industrial Association, which has sponsored other social activities for its employees, finances the trips and provides the boys with uniforms, specially designed trucks and camping equipment.

The caravans move on especially equipped trucks. The boys set up their own camp, putting up the tents and making the beds, all under expert direction. Their spending money is limited to 15 cents a day; although in places where a boy might need more money, the dole will be a bit more liberal.

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GEOGRAPHY

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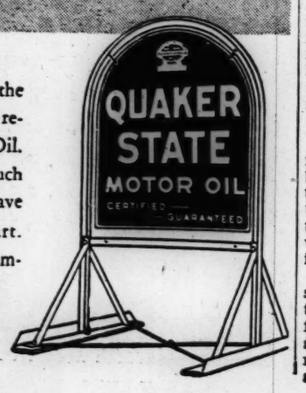

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Haverhill, Mass.	1.19	.70
Keene, N. H.	3.29	1.85
Littleton & Bethlehem, N. H.	6.76	3.80
Manchester, N. H.	2.02	1.15
Nashua, N. H.	1.41	.80
Newburyport, Mass.	1.35	.75
No. Adams, Mass.	5.14	2.90
Old Orchard Beach, Me.	3.56	2.00
Plymouth, N. H.	4.49	2.50
Portsmouth, N. H.	2.06	1.15
Troy, N. Y.	6.87	3.85
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BOSTON AND MAINE
MODERN TRANSPORTATION

French Arms Alleged Furnished to Spain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, July 23—The revolt in Spain produced its first political repercussion here today when René Dommange, deputy for the Seine, tabled an interpellation demanding whether it is true that France's Popular Front Cabinet has agreed to furnish arms, munitions and war supplies to Spain's Popular Front Cabinet.

The press here has published rumors to this effect following the arrival from Madrid of an airplane containing two Spanish army officers.

It was semiofficially explained that this mission was connected with the purchase by the Spanish Air Force of planes and other material from French factories. These purchases and the visit of the Spanish military mission, it is stated, were arranged long before the revolt in Spain broke out.

Drawing an "object lesson" from the current civil war in Spain, the French Opposition Press points out the dangers which may result from the Popular Front regime. Papers supporting the Government on the contrary conclude that the Spanish revolt proves the necessity of proceeding to immediate "democratization" of the army and to the strictest repression of all "Fascist" elements.

Strikes Give Concern

Resurgence of the "stay-in" strike movement, particularly in the eastern district of Doubs, is giving the Government some concern and Roger Salengro, Minister of the Interior, went in person today to that department where 25,000 workers, mostly in the various Peugeot motor factories, are again on strike.

Agricultural strikes are also continuing in some sections, although a number of settlements have been announced.

In an effort to appease the workers—and particularly the workless—the Government is pushing swiftly through Parliament its public works project, which calls for the actual expenditure of 1,000,000,000 francs before the end of this year and for immediate contracts totaling 4,000,000,000 francs. The Government's entire scheme provides for the expenditure of 20,000,000,000 francs within the next three years.

Unemployment Mounts

These efforts to relieve unemployment are made more urgently necessary by the sharp rise in the number of registered unemployed within recent months. The total on the relief rolls now stands at 424,861, as against 387,906 last year.

The Chamber of Deputies passed the principal article of the project today almost unanimously. The only criticism raised is that the Government plan is too modest and that it will only result in increasing the state expenditure without being big enough to give the needed impulse to industrial recovery.

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British Laborite Assails Increase In Arms Budgets

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Heavy as were the burdens being carried to pay for the last war, the liabilities which were now being piled up in Britain's rearmament program, would make the load even greater, Mr. John Robert Clynes, M. P., a Labor Opposition leader, warned in his presidential address at the Congress of the National Union of General and Municipal Workers, held at Swansea on June 15.

The rearmament boom Mr. Clynes admitted was reducing the unemployment figures and many men could now secure work. But, he points out, they would be earning the means to live by forging weapons, to be used against the life of their fellow men.

This spending of public money was making private fortunes for many whose investments were sunk in the production of munitions, he said. Since the publication of the British Government's policy on rearmament the capital value of 13 firms connected with the manufacture of arms had gone up from £11,000,000 to £38,000,000.

The League of Nations, Mr. Clynes added, was designed not as a power to impose peace by force upon offending members, but to afford the means of peace to them all through the medium of judicial decisions which they had by their solemn pledges sworn to accept. There was no alternative to such a body as the League except reversion to the alliances and groups which in previous years had always led to conflict.

The task, therefore, he declared, was to strengthen the League by bringing back to membership the nations now outside it and by such reconstruction as might make it an institution able to work effectively for collective security.

New Day for Coal Seen in Self-Stoker

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

TACOMA, Wash.—The development of the modern automatic coal stoker for both residential and commercial uses is greatly increasing the use of coal, R. W. Evans, consulting mining engineer, said in a recent speech here.

The amount of coal mined in the State of Washington in 1918 was more than 4,000,000 tons and that was an average year. With the increasing use of oil, production by 1933 was down to 1,100,000 tons. But since the perfecting of the new automatic stoker demand has risen, and the machine may bring about a new day for coal, Mr. Evans said.

Goldsmith—Thrice Great

Oliver Goldsmith is referred to as the only author in English literature who has written a great novel, a great play and a great poem. The titles are: "The Vicar of Wakefield," "She Stoops to Conquer," and "The Deserted Village."

Salvaging Locarno

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London, July 23

THE primary aim of the three powers meeting at London today is to enable Germany and Italy to come to a new Locarno Conference in the autumn, which it is intended should pave the way for a general settlement of all problems mentioned in the unanswered British questionnaire to Germany.

The Conference opens with the Locarno system still in force as between Great Britain, France and Belgium. Italy, while not repudiating her signature to Locarno, let it be known that she would not honor it until Britain discards the special protective arrangements made in the Mediterranean during the Italo-Ethiopian war. Steps in this direction were officially announced by Britain July 9, when the British fleet was reduced "to a more normal level." The British announcement that her assistance guarantees to Mediterranean powers have lapsed is expected soon, and it is believed that Italy will simultaneously agree to attend the autumn conference.

They Want Reich Present

Under an agreement reached in London on March 19 it was decided that the other Locarno Powers should investigate Germany's offer to enter non-aggression pacts with her eastern and southern neighbors, and invite her to join a western air pact and a mutual assistance pact open to all the signatories of Locarno. Proposals to this effect were drafted and communicated to Germany but the latter's reply was not considered satisfactory. On May 6, Britain addressed a questionnaire to Reichsführer Adolf Hitler inviting him to make "a more substantial contribution" toward the establishment of confidence in Europe. To this there has not yet been any reply in spite of repeated reminders to Berlin.

It is understood that the French Government is ready to facilitate Germany's advent by no longer insisting on a German gesture involving an admission of guilt for illegally re-occupying the Rhineland and denouncing the Locarno treaties.

On the other hand Germany is believed to be anxious to end the state of affairs under which Britain's Locarno guarantees remain in force for France and Belgium only, thus in effect constituting a defensive alliance between these three powers.

Military Consultations Held

Meanwhile, in pursuance of the undertaking given on March 19 interpreting Britain's Locarno guarantee, the General Staffs of Britain, France and Belgium have consulted as to practical measures to be taken to ensure the defense of France and Belgium against unprovoked aggression by Germany.

On that occasion France and Belgium, for the first time, gave reciprocal assurances to Britain against unprovoked aggression by Germany.

Today's proceedings are concerned mainly with the procedure to be followed to enable Germany and Italy to re-enter the system of mutual assurance. How this is actually to be done will be a task of the later conference. The chief difficulty is to tie the western system in with the system of security for the rest of Europe. This involves bringing Germany back to the League of Nations.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

persons were injured. Pickets indulged in stone-throwing and fisticuffs with strikebreakers and non-striking workers.

But out in Ohio, local and state officials evidenced extreme reluctance to interfere with police or militia in a strike affecting another plant of Remington Rand: Remington Rand officials threaten to abandon their plant in Cincinnati in retaliation, while James H. Rand, president of the company, publicly refused to meet Governor Davey of Ohio, to discuss the strike. Governor Davey is reported to have boasted he would never send militia against strikers. Mr. Rand considers such an attitude improper and refuses to deal with the Governor. He will be glad, however, to meet Governor Lehman of New York and Governor Cross of Connecticut.

The incidents reveal strikingly the power which police and militia have, to make or to break a strike. If the police power is on the side of the employer, he must almost certainly win. If not, labor has an excellent chance.

Militia was ordered into Talladega, Ala., and promptly arrested 19 men after gunfire killed a deputy sheriff and wounded a score of persons in a vicious climax to strike disturbances around the closed Samoset Cotton Mills. Shooting began when sheriffs attempted to arrest an organizer for the United Textile Workers. The mills have been closed for six weeks.

John L. Lewis's ambitions for a steel industry union are far more expansive than anyone so far suspected. He was assumed until now to be aiming at a union of the 500,000 men working directly in the steel mills. Instead, Washington reports, he is aiming at a full 1,000,000, to be found not only in the steel mills, but also in the fabricating plants—and in Canada as well as in the United States. It would give him by far the most powerful union on the American continent. Already his own United Mine Workers of about 500,000 is the largest. Success would raise him to the top of American labor. But the penalty for failure would probably be equally dramatic.

Plan of Fingerprinting Juveniles Opposed as Making Crime Romantic

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Sir Philip Game, Commissioner of Police for the Metropolis, would like to be given authority to order the taking of children's fingerprints in cases of juvenile delinquency.

Juvenile delinquency, Sir Philip says, is on the increase "in spite of all attempts to deal with it." In his first annual report—Sir Philip took office in succession to Lord Trenchard in December 1935—he states that two fifths of the number of persons arrested for indictable offenses during the past year were under 21 years, and that the age of 13 is the peak period of criminal adventure. Warehouse-breaking, cycle-stealing, and petty thieving offer, he says, the main lines of temptation.

Closer Supervision Kept

The figures given by Sir Philip may be accounted for partly by the fact that police supervision is a good deal more alert than it used to be, and grows more alert each year, but that solution is not regarded as wholly satisfactory.

Those who know most about young people—teachers, club leaders and others—are not ready to agree that juvenile crime statistics rise merely because the official "eye" is increasingly penetrating.

They are inclined rather to turn for explanation to unemployment, with its accompanying slackness in the home, to failure to determine upon a compulsory school-leaving age higher than that of 14, and to add to these things the thrill of excitement lent to crime and to criminals by both film and fiction.

An Artificial Romance

In view especially of this last possibility, they say, the taking of fingerprints would not prove of the slightest efficacy and might operate in an altogether opposite direction.

When young people are deprived of the steadying influences of home life, or when they themselves are cast adrift on a sea of unemployment, here is very real danger that the "artificial color of romance" with which the popular view of crime is tinged may take hold of imagination, and the fact that fingerprints were in possession of the police might add an impetus to suggestions which would be difficult to handle.

"Penal Atmosphere" Deplored

Of recent years, the whole trend of English justice in regard to the child has been in the direction of separating him from all association with what is called penal "atmosphere."

There is the strongest opposition to the introduction of anything which might lead the child either to regard himself as "degraded" in the eyes of the law and his companions or as a "fine fellow" upon whom the mantle of crime has already fallen with romantic effect.

Rival Forces Mass in Spain For Decisive Fight for Control

(Continued from Page 1)

today in a series of military engagements which observers believed might decide who shall control the government.

Official and unofficial reports indicated that many hundred men already lay dead as the Republic entered the seventh day of the uprising of Rightists against the Leftist regime.

Government Claims Gains

The Government claimed to have crushed the rebellion in at least seven towns, but there were no authoritative indications as to which side was gaining the upper hand in fierce battles at Seville and Saragossa.

Rebel columns were reported moving on Madrid from Burgos and Segovia as the Government thrust 30,000 troops against them out of the capital. Their nucleus was composed of loyal divisions of Assault and Civil Guards flanked by armed Communists and Socialists.

Loyalist Attacks

Other loyal troops attacked Saragossa from Lerida. Government officials said that the attack would be decisive.

Loyal aviators were ordered to bomb the rebel center of Melilla, in Spanish Morocco.

Claims of rebel victories were heard over the radio from stations in the hands of the insurgents. No confirmation of such victories was made by the Government, however.

On Lookout for Fascists

Socialist and Communist groups patrolled Madrid in a tireless lookout for Fascists.

One militiaman said, "I have been keeping on for 86 hours. To tell the truth, I have slept only two hours during this time."

Any attempt by Fascists to concentrate in the capital was frustrated by the constant vigilance of the militia.

The militia also played a large role in the capture of Alcala de Henares, Guadalajara and other towns. One thousand of the men cooperated in the attack on Guadalajara.

Leftists Enthusiastic

Leftists were quite proud of their "victories." Never had such enthusiasm and co-operation between different groups been seen in this country.

Shouts of "They shall not pass," and "They are ours," were heard everywhere. Republican flags were displayed on all public buildings of Madrid, Barcelona and other towns recaptured from the Rightists. Large crowds appeared in the streets of Madrid.

The newspaper El Heraldo said: "Every battle is a victory. The Spanish people are unshaken by their desire for liberty and are writing a new epic poem of independence. Spain is giving birth to its glorious future with much suffering."

"For Democracy"

"On, on until triumph is definite, until the enemy is crushed and proletarian democracy established" the Newspaper La Claridad said.

Another publication, Las Informaciones, declared:

"The country has been defending itself against the army for more than 20 years. Spain is the only country in Europe fighting constantly with the armed organizations which are paid to protect and defend it.

"But from now on the army will be what it should: namely an armed nation with its people organized for defense against the foreign enemy."

Socialist and Communist organizations issued a note advising the militia to spare ammunition.

"One bullet for each definite object. Powder should not be wasted in salvos," they instructed.

International Status Of Tangier Maintained

TANGIER, International Zone, Morocco, July 23 (AP)—The Government of this neutral city last night warned Spanish rebels that any violation of its territory will draw the wrath of the protecting powers.

Rossi del Leon Nero, Italian Minister to Tangier and president of the Control Committee for the International Zone, delivered the ultimatum to rebel headquarters in Tetuan, Spanish Morocco.

The government announcement asserted that "the Italian went to express to the chief of the insurrection force in Morocco the apprehension of powers guaranteeing Tangier's status and to draw attention that any attempts of violation of the international zone would meet opposition by force of powers guaranteeing that status."

A similar representation to the Madrid Government invited the latter not to use the Port of Tangier for refueling warships. The principal warships of the Spanish Government have left.

Meanwhile, detachments from British, French and Italian warships took over from the local police guard duties at their consulates.

The controlling consular body decided to use sailors rather than police to emphasize the international character and neutrality of the zone following rebel threats to attack Spanish warships in the harbor from the air.

Catalonian Loyalists March on Saragossa

BARCELONA, Spain, July 23 (AP)—A column of Liberalist militiamen was mobilized today to march on the rebel stronghold of Saragossa and reinforce 4000 loyalists who set out in trucks and busses late last night to fight the rebels.

Major Perez Farras and the labor leader Benaventura Rurruti were in command of the first column, composed largely of civilians.

Catalan's provincial President Luis Companys, speaking over the radio, appealed to Catalonians for enthusiastic support of the loyal militia as it rolled along the road to Saragossa.

The Barcelona Air Force leader notified the Government that a squadron of planes was returning from an attack on Saragossa after dropping 60 bombs on rebel barracks.

The aerial bombardment will be resumed, it was announced, despite machine gun and cannon-fire from the insurgents.

Barcelona, itself, was calm. Stores and markets were reopened.

The Government undertook to reorganize public services and warned it would punish looters severely. Four million pesetas was appropriated for the loyal army.

Export Line Asked To Aid Americans

(Continued from Page 1)

authorities are in no position to cope with it or enforce order. Mr. Chapman's cable did not make plain whether the city was in the hands of the Government or the Fascist-Monarchist insurgent forces.

Appeal From Seville

The American Consul at Gibraltar, Herbert O. Williams, reporting at 1 p. m. (Spanish time), advises the State Department that the British warship Shamrock had been dispatched to Seville in response to an urgent appeal for protection from the British Consul at that port.

The Oklahoma, earlier ordered with all speed to Spain, has been delayed while refueling at Cherbourg, but the navy informed the State Department today that it had got out of port this morning, en route on its rescue mission. It will reach Bilbao and the western Spanish coast about midnight tomorrow, the navy said, to embark American refugees if necessary. The cruiser Quincy should arrive at Gibraltar Sunday.

Request for the services of the S. S. Exeter may be followed by similar action by the State Department in regard to other merchant ships.

No Word From Seville

Mr. Williams said that he had endeavored without success to get in touch with Charles A. Bay, American Consul at Seville, but hopes to exchange radio messages with him tonight. Efforts to secure an automobile to go from Gibraltar to Seville had failed, Mr. Williams added.

Another consul, George M. Graves, reporting from Malaga, said that all American lives and property in that port are safe for the present. Amidst severe tension, Mr. Graves reported, stores are open and cars are running, and the city is in the hands of Communists or other Leftist groups.

Company Agrees

The formal statement of the State Department's decision to send the Exeter follows:

"The Department of State announced today that in view of the situation in which Americans are placed in Barcelona it had requested the American Export Line to divert the steamship Exeter, now at Marseilles, to Barcelona to evacuate all American citizens who may wish to leave that place.

"The company has responded most generously to this humanitarian request and has instructed the master of the vessel to leave his passengers in Marseilles and to go immediately to Barcelona and take such Americans as wish to leave to Marseilles."

The State Department was advised that the Exeter was going to the aid of Americans, and would reach Barcelona at 9 a. m. tomorrow.

Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, at a press conference today, said the State Department had tried in vain to locate other American vessels near the Spanish coast which might be sent to the aid of Americans in other Spanish ports.

San Sebastian Bottled Up

San Sebastian was still bottled up today and communication with the city was still impossible, Vice-Consul Frank Cussans at Bordeaux, France, reported from the Franco-Spanish border.

Mr. Cussans went to the border and found that the frontier at Cerum is held by a few government troops, supported by armed civilian workmen estimated at about 25,000. All automobiles and trucks have been requisitioned by the government forces, he said.

"Communication with San Sebastian is still impossible. Nobody has been able to penetrate more than a few kilometers beyond the border in the direction of San Sebastian where gun and cannon fire was heard on the night of July 22.

"No American refugees, so far as can be learned, have entered France on July 22 or the morning of July 23."

Saskatchewan Takes Control of Trusts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Sask.—Saskatchewan has taken over direct supervision of all trust companies, loan companies and investment companies operating in the provinces, under an act passed at the last session of the Legislature, which recently came into force. Besides supervising the operations of these companies, the Province will also license the companies.

Previously, there was no inspection of companies incorporated in Saskatchewan.

Britain Warns Rebels To Avoid Irresponsible Bombing Off Gibraltar

LONDON, July 23 (AP)—Great Britain, in a stiff protest to Gen. Francisco Franco, the Spanish rebel leader, today warned fascist insurgents against "deliberate and irresponsible bombing of the shipping straits" off Gibraltar.

Repitition of the incidents, the statement said, would lead to protective and retaliatory acts.

It was issued in the name of the Rear Admiral in command of Gibraltar.

At the same time, both British and French join in a concerted warning to the Spanish Government to keep its fleet out of the international harbor at Tangier, Morocco.

Whitehall announced that the destroyer Shamrock was proceeding to Cadiz to evacuate American and British subjects in the Seville region.

Two ships of the fourth flotilla squadron also were speeding for the Malaga and Cadiz Straits.

Parking Meters Opposed

ALBANY, N. Y., July 23 (AP)—Directors of the New York State Automobile Association unanimously adopted yesterday resolutions opposing the installation of parking meters in city streets. J. Mack Young of New York City, association president, said New York City, Buffalo and Syracuse had considered installing the gadgets.

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Shanghai Slums Inquiry Reveals Need of Cleanup

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—A thorough investigation of Shanghai's admittedly deplorable slum housing conditions—which necessarily entails some inquiry into factory conditions—has been instituted by a special subcommittee of the Shanghai Municipal Council's Works Committee as result of agitation for a commission of inquiry at the spring Ratepayers' Meeting of the International Settlement.

The chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council at that time intimated that the council itself, governing body of the settlement, had gathered a great deal of information on the subject, but it was subsequently disclosed that this was a rather overoptimistic attitude and that the work would have to be done almost literally from the ground up. This resulted in appointment of the subcommittee which contains one Chinese, one Japanese, one American and two British, all of whom have some degree of information on the subject and one of whom was mover of the inquiry.

Shanghai's chief housing problem has to do with the so-called "li" houses, the "li" being the Chinese name for alley-way. Such houses are built in rows, cheap structures originally constructed at least in theoretical accord with plans approved by the Works Department, but often subsequently turned into mere shells (with deposit of a substantial amount with the owner so that he may replace stairways, walls and so on if called upon to do so) which are then made into barrack-factories employing virtually slave labor under conditions unimaginable to the Westerner. Often these trades are ultra-hazardous from several points of view including fire risk.

Even where the buildings are restricted to residential use the walls are often multiplied until a dozen families exist where one was intended to live in fair comfort. It is hard to stop this because it means greater income for the owner, and punitive measures are hard to apply because of the multitude of laws governing international Shanghai.

Seconding the original investigation motion, the Rev. Mr. Carleton Lacy (American) declared that most of Shanghai's health evils were due to "wretched housing conditions and the conversion—one might almost say the perversion—of 'li' residences into factories in which trades dangerous to health and fire safety are openly carried on."

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American Academy in Rome

U.S. Academy in Rome Expands

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 23—Reorganization of the American Academy in Rome to make it more useful to the artistic world is now in progress, Chester Holmes Aldrich, prominent New York architect, who arrived here yesterday for a vacation in the United States after completing his first year as director of the academy, revealed here.

Emphasizing that the academy had no intention of lowering its high standards as an educational institution, Mr. Aldrich said that efforts to make it more useful in a wider field had been under way during the past year and would be intensified when the fall term opened.

"We have a splendid library of 40,000 volumes on art and archaeology, for example, and it is not being used as much as the merit of such a collection would justify," he continued. "We feel also that more students should take advantage of our facilities, and as a result have had from 15 to 20 extra scholars this year.

"While we want to keep the Prix de Rome students, of course, we also want to avoid keeping too much to ourselves. Our American universities and colleges will help to supply us with visiting scholars. We have had a good representation from many schools already and anticipate more."

Taking the initiative among other national academies at Rome, the American institution has sought to increase its scope of activities by lecture series and has invited all other groups to participate, Mr. Aldrich added. This project produced a finer sense of co-peration, he said, stressing that Italian authorities had been very helpful to the Academy.

The Academy's fundamental policy of stressing classical art in its training program has been unchanged by the growth of modern schools, Mr. Aldrich said. He added that the current trend, in any event, was toward classical motives and that once artists were thoroughly skilled in the classical school they could step out safely on their own paths, regardless of what direction they might lead.

Decline in Prison Population Accompanies British Reforms

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Striking success in combining reform of the criminal with protection of the community is recorded in the latest British official report on this problem.

This report deals with the past quarter of a century. In the period between 1910 and 1934 Britain's average prison population has fallen from 20,826 to 12,238 while the total annual admissions to jail are down to 56,425 from 186,395.

Reduction of Alcoholism

Not the least remarkable of the improvement that has occurred has been in the reduction of alcoholism, the annual committals for drunkenness having fallen in the same period from 54,452 to 6835, a result to which a contributory factor has been restrictions introduced during the World War on the sale of intoxicants.

These great changes for the better are associated with a number of alterations of a humanizing character in the law and methods of dealing with offenders both during imprisonment and after discharge.

Control Maintained

The alterations have not been accompanied by any slackening of control of prison life. "It may be said with confidence," the report avers, "that precisely because of the changes which have been introduced, discipline has definitely improved and—more important than the maintenance of discipline within the walls—that prisoners on leaving prison return to the world less embittered and at war with society than they did 25 years ago."

The Criminal Justice (Administration) Act of 1914 which increased the time to be given for the payment of fines, is described by the Prison Commissioners as one of "the most important of the causes which have led to a reduction of committals to prison."

Other legislation which has helped notably has been acts of Parliament completed in 1927 which to a large extent cleared the prisons of mentally deficient prisoners, also laws dating from 1908, raising the age (now 17) at which young persons can be committed to prison.

Another beneficial measure has been one passed in 1910 which established a system of putting first offenders on probation instead of sending them into confinement.

Yet another potent reform was the starting in 1909 of juvenile houses of correction known as "Borstal Institutions" (named after a town in Kent where the first of them was situated) designed to rehabilitate young offenders instead of merely punishing them.

School Work Improved

In the prisons themselves the whole curriculum has been reformed, so that these institutions have become training centers to "fit the prisoner to re-enter the world as a citizen."

Changes in treatment have included abolition of separate confinement, adoption of educational courses, improvement of libraries, the introduction of physical exercises and the disappearance of such humiliating marks as those of close-cropped hair, and of clothes stamped all over with "broad-arrow" marks.

The best prison reform has been defined as that which keeps folk at liberty, and in this respect Britain claims to have made a big advance.

Hoffman Receives Second Request For Parker Extradition

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., July 23—Gov. Harold G. Hoffman has before him today a request by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman of New York that he reconsider his refusal to grant extradition papers for Ellis Parker, chief of detectives in Burlington County, N. J., who has been indicted in Brooklyn, N. Y., for alleged complicity in the kidnaping of Paul H. Wendel, Trenton attorney, last February.

With Governor Lehman's communication was an article by William F. X. Geoghan, district attorney of Kings County, Brooklyn, charging Governor Hoffman with misinterpreting extradition laws both of New York and New Jersey. Mr. Geoghan, whose staff investigated Mr. Wendel's complaint that he was tortured into a false confession of having kidnaped Charles A. Lindbergh Jr., cited legal precedents to show that Mr. Parker should be extradited.

Only two questions should have been considered by Governor Hoffman in deciding upon the question of indictment papers for Mr. Parker, Mr. Geoghan stressed. These were:

1. Is he (Parker) a fugitive from justice from the demanding state?
2. Is he the person named in the requisition and extradition?

"There is absolutely no authority in law for the executive of the asylum state to go beyond this score in conducting his inquiry," the district attorney continued.

"Where extradition papers are regular and contain a sufficient charge of crime, and it adequately appears that the fugitive is the person named in the indictment and that he was within the demanding state on the day stated in the indictment as the date of the crime, the Governor of the state in which the fugitive is found . . . must surrender the fugitive into the custody of the agent of the demanding state."

Goldsmith and Johnson

Oliver Goldsmith, author of "The Vicar of Wakefield," was held prisoner by his landlady while Dr. Samuel Johnson peddled the novel—and sold it for him.

China Seeks Funds For Education In Frontier Regions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—Increasing interest is being manifested here and in Nanking official circles in the question of promoting education in China's frontier regions such as Shensi, Kansu, Yunnan, Kweichow, Chahar, Suiyuan, Singiang, Hsikang, Mongolia and Tibet.

This is no mere matter of promoting literacy, obviously, but rather one of knitting these remote points into the fabric of a Chinese nation which is being constantly torn away or unraveled by activities of other countries—notably Japan and Soviet Russia—with France to be mentioned in Yunnan, Britain in Tibet, and the Communists taking an intermittently prominent part in various western regions.

For the cause of education, which will include a great deal of political propaganda beyond a doubt, the National Government has set aside 500,000 Chinese dollars a year—around $180,000—and the board of trustees for administration of the British Boxer Indemnity Refund will make a $100,000 grant next year.

These funds are deemed insufficient in view of the fact that part will be employed for promotion of free education in the border regions, so the Ministry of Education is seeking an increase in its annual National Government grant during the current year.

South Australia Shows Progress In Forestry Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—The Government's long-plan forestation program is progressing rapidly. At one center—Mount Burr in the Southeast—a township, complete with school, post office, store, and a fine hall, has arisen. The men built the hall themselves, the department supplying the timber. Twelve more houses are being erected, and the impressive feature is that, to a small, but growing, extent, work is being found for idle hands.

In the Mount Burr forest, 50 houses have been built of locally-grown Monterey pine. The Minister of Afforestation, Malcolm McIntosh, says the homes are a fine advertisement for this timber, the production of which promises to become a factor of great importance in the development of the Southeast.

Mr. McIntosh reports that the demand for South Australian grown pine is so great that mill output is unable to cope with it. It is the Government's intention to introduce other industries, such as the manufacture of veneers, plywood, laminated timber, wood pulp and fiber board.

Mr. McIntosh points out that the fact that many men can be employed permanently on the basis of a total forest area of less than 5000 acres at one center indicates an intensive land utilization which few agricultural industries in South Australia can surpass.

West Australians Studying Reforms Of Monetary System

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PERTH, W. Aust.—The Perth branch of the Australian Natives Association is studying the text of resolutions passed at the annual conference at Melbourne with special emphasis on the question of monetary reform in Australia.

The monetary resolution read: "The conference reaffirms the necessity for monetary reform, and directs its board to inaugurate without delay a vigorous campaign to inform the public of the inevitable consequences of the inherent defect in the present system of issuing money as debt."

A second resolution read: "The conference directs the board to formulate at an early date a policy that will (a) insure the effective consumption of the wealth produced, and (b) provide purchasing power to counteract the increasing displacement of labor resulting from the improved methods of production."

A conference of the West Australian branches has been convened to discuss the resolutions, and the local significance is that, as the original itinerary of the Federal Royal Commission appointed to inquire into banking does not provide for the taking of evidence in Western Australia, this state will thus express through the state board of the Australian Natives' Association an opinion to its central board, which might prove very useful as evidence, if placed before the banking commission.

U. S. Tourists Flock To British Columbia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—More tourists from the United States are coming into British Columbia now than in any season since the peak year of 1929. Travel is heavy in all parts of the Province, but especially on Vancouver Island, which possesses the best roads in this country, west of the Rockies.

But while the influx of outsiders is heavy, British Columbians continue to travel in the United States in still larger numbers. Experts believe that the balance of the business in favor of the United States remains extremely high. This will continue, they expect, until British Columbia can build pavements of the same sort as those in the United States.

Within a few years the present pavement in the neighborhood of Vancouver and on Vancouver Island will cover all the main roads of the Province and this, it is believed, will increase American travel here many times.

Townsend Claims Incoming Congress

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 23 (AP)—Dr. Francis E. Townsend, staying here overnight en route to Albany, where he will speak tonight, revealed his old-age pension organization will seek a constitutional amendment to put its program in effect.

The pension group leader claimed nearly enough support to win approval of the 36 states needed for such an amendment and declared that by fall the required number will be enrolled under the Townsend standard.

He predicted the fall election will return a House of Representatives dominated by supporters of the Townsend plan, holding that between 200 and 300 Congressmen elected will be committed to his cause, in addition, he said, to at least half a dozen Senators of the 32 to be named.

South Carolina Checks On Industrial Insurance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—A rigid check is being made by the State Industrial Commission to ascertain what firms have not complied with requirements for insurance under the workmen's compensation law, the chairman, John Dukes, announced here.

He added that the survey will cover all concerns employing 15 or more persons and not specifically exempted from the act. He reiterated a former statement that those failing to provide adequate insurance were subject to a daily penalty for every day they have not had it since the law took effect last September 1.

High Rents Assailed By Australian Labor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PERTH, W. Aust.—At a meeting of the state executive of the Australian Labor Party, the high rate of house rents charged in the gold fields towns was discussed, and a resolution passed that Premier Philip Collier should be asked to introduce, early next session, a fair rents act.

Some delegates expressed opposition to the attitude of house owners in repeatedly exploiting industrial workers by steadily increasing house rents. It was even mentioned, that to the keen observer, in other districts, the return of industrial prosperity was accompanied by a definite move on the part of landlords to push rents up immediately. With each change of tenant, it was held, landlords made a further 5 or in some cases 10 per cent advance in rent.

Farnsworth Indicted

WASHINGTON, July 23 (AP)—Assistant District Attorney Samuel F. Beach said today the District of Columbia Federal Grand Jury had indicted John S. Farnsworth, former navy lieutenant commander, on a charge of communicating confidential information concerning the national defense to a Japanese agent. Mr. Beach said the indictment was returned after two hours deliberation.

Solution to Crossword Puzzle

M	O	T		S	P	A
A	D	A		C	O	O
R	E	P	L	E	T	E
		E	O	N		
S	T	R	A	T	U	M
H	I	E		E	T	A
E	N	D		D	E	N

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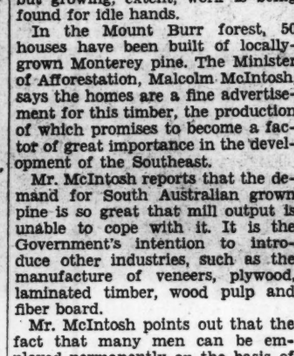
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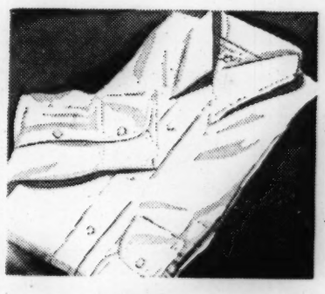
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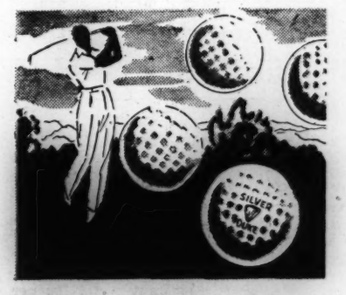
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Appeal Made to 1924 Protocol In Ecuador and Peru Dispute

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile — Experience has demonstrated the efficacy of the friendly participation of one or more American nations in disputes between sister nations.

The satisfactory arrangements of the disputes between Colombia and Peru and between Bolivia and Paraguay testify to this. It also accounts for the recent action of President Lopez of Colombia, who has offered his services in the negotiations between Ecuador and Peru relative to the frontiers dividing the two nations—an offer which has been accepted, according to the latest news from Lima and Quito.

Leticia Affair

The President of Colombia distinguished himself before taking office by his efficacious action in the peaceful settlement of the Leticia affair; and as both Ecuador and Peru are animated by a willingness to come to an understanding, there should be little difficulty in deciding the question at issue. According to reports, the Colombian presidential proposal is based on the Ponce-Castro Oyanguren protocol signed at Quito on June 21, 1924, which was accepted by both sides and which has since been the basis of all frontier negotiations.

Dr. Lopez is well known for his partiality toward direct action in peacemaking. During the Leticia imbroglio he had an interview with President Benavides of Peru which put an end to the tension between Colombia and Peru; and with the friendly mediation of Brazil, a more conciliatory spirit prevailed, resulting in the protocal of Rio de Janeiro.

Brazil and Argentina

Another evidence of American fraternity has been praised by La Nacion daily of Buenos Aires. The Brazilian Chamber of Deputies has just passed a law the design and scope of which afford gratifying proof of the increased friendly relations between the two Atlantic powers since their political and commercial reconciliation in the early days of the Justo and Vargas presidential regimes.

The legislature at Rio has offered a prize for the best book written in Portuguese and edited in Brazil, making a study of present-day Argentina, in its economic, social, political and artistic aspects, and also two additional prizes for painting and sculpture to Argentine artists who exhibit their work in Rio de Janeiro.

Strengthen Moral Links

La Nacion stated that the Brazilian Chamber had given "convincing testimony of the sympathetic interest that exists today in the nation it represents for the manifestations of Argentine culture, and of its desires to strengthen the moral links that happily unite the two countries. The way chosen in this case to attain that end is certainly most noble and wise. It is only by means of intellectual reciprocity and mutual knowledge of their respective mental characteristics that nations become profoundly and lastingly united."

Referring editorially to the same theme of American fraternity and neighborly policy, La Prensa of Buenos Aires paid a tribute to the Washington Department of State's attitude toward recent events in Nicaragua. The salient passage of the editorial stated:

Nonintervention Approved

"Secretary Hull has reiterated his Government's determination not to intervene, being convinced that every country is master of its own affairs and that popular movements or disturbances therein do not justify any other nation's intervention unless invited to do so with a view to the restoration of order.

"Under such conditions no injury would be caused to the sovereignty of the Central American republic which, on former occasions, has been the victim of foreign invasions due to the policy of intervention. And now the opinion of the Washington Government is that it is indispensable to abolish not only direct intervention but also friendly mediation, unless both parties concerned request such a service in conjunction with other American states. Mr. Roosevelt's Government has thus inspired confidence in its so-called policy of good neighborship, the general conviction being that Nicaragua's troubles will be regarded as an exclusively local affair, and that the United States will only take part with the sister nations in the task of restoring peace on the request of that Republic."

League Is on Trial Among the Americas

(Continued from Page 1)

membership of an international organization would be a useful counterpoise for a possible "Yankee hegemony" in the New World.

The Nonrecognition Factor

The second factor involves what is essentially an American-created doctrine—the nonrecognition of any territorial gains by force. As Carlos Saavedra Lamas, Foreign Minister, is specifically linked with this nonrecognition by the anti-war pact that bears his name, Argentina is well forward in the championship of the policy, but it would be misleading to assume that other Latin republics, as well as the United States, are not equally zealous in the cause. President Alessandri of Chile typified the continental outlook when he said that it was alien to American mentality to think of territorial and population transfers without the free consent of all concerned.

Yet most South Americans realize that the Ethiopian problem has to be solved or, rather, a solution has to be accepted which infringes that sacred principle.

Must Be Pinned on Europe

Their viewpoint in these circumstances is that the infringement must be a purely European affair, while South America clears her conscience in the way she did at the special Assembly convoked by Argentina.

But a survey of South American editorial opinion reveals that this solution may not be permanently advantageous for the League's authority in this part of the world. As in the case of Great Britain, popular feeling here runs high, well in advance of that of the governments, and is ill disposed to remain indifferent to a flagrant breach of the pact with which public honor has been associated.

For them mere conscience satisfaction by a formal reconsecration of the nonrecognition policy is not enough. They may only be completely satisfied by withdrawal.

Argentina Bears Brunt

For the present, official eyes are focused on Argentina, so far as the nonrecognition of the Italian conquest is concerned. She is given the honor of leading South America on this issue just as Chile is being entrusted with pressing the League reformation demand.

A serious situation seems likely to arise if there is any European backsliding because Dr. Cantilo, the Argentine delegate, declared before the League Assembly, that "Argentina honors these principles—respect for territorial integrity and settlement of disputes by arbitration—both in doctrine and in practice."

He added the warning that failure to secure a practical and universal principle of justice, and if an attempt to do so was a great danger to peace or proved incompatible with the forms devised to secure it, the Argentine Republic might be obliged to "reconsider the possibility of continuing its collaboration."

Shirking an Issue

There is an influential school of thought in South America holding the belief that reform of the League must precede a satisfactory European adaptation of the nonrecognition principle to the Ethiopian conquest. This school foresees regional distinctions within a world order which would admit of a Euro-African settlement on a de facto basis without requiring American endorsement.

To a certain extent, this would mean shirking an ethical issue but it is possible that it would satisfy the Latin states, so far as any satisfaction can be obtained. There is agreement with the British viewpoint that only military action can reverse the present situation and that this is impossible. Where the South Americans go further than the British, and all European members of the League for that matter is that they would strengthen the moral sanctions on the aggressor.

Would Stress Stigma

Far from removing the moral stigma attaching to Italy they would be prepared to emphasize it, believing that such a course would have beneficial effects in the future.

Cantilo's observations at Geneva have been the signal for plenty of plain speaking throughout Argentina, Chile and Peru. Having decided to enter into League membership—and pay their fees—these countries are determined to know what the organization stands for and to what extent its principles possess any meaning.

If the League lacks principle and courage, then none of them can afford to continue to be associated with it. They want to belong to a genuine world order of peace, yet they are beginning to feel that the only real will to peace exists on their own continent. In their opinion, a short-viewed Europe seems bent on rejecting the co-operation of a long-viewed America.

'Correctly English In 100 Days' Taught In Chinese Book

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—One of the newest arrivals upon Shanghai's myriad small bookstands along the sidewalks of the International Settlement is a small volume entitled "Correctly English in Hundred Days." It is published by the "Correctly English Society," address not given.

An introductory note says that "This book is prepared for the Chinese young man who wishes to served for the foreign firms. It divided nearly hundred and ninety pages. It contains full of ordinary speak and write language. This book is clearly, easily, to the Chinese young man or scholar. If it is quite understood, that will be satisfaction."

Most of the volume contains simple letters from which the following sentences are drawn:

"I can speak usually English Conversation and write."

"I have served in some foreign firm with five years."

"I have get two kinds of lesson be first."

"I shall as much first as I can get."

"I beg to report that my sister is in marry today."

"I beg to you for two days left."

"Next tomorrow I will attend school as usually."

"If you promise me, hope give me an reply."

Shantung Combats Foot Binding With Threat to Forbid Marriage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—An extremely interesting and probably extremely effective method of combating China's ancient practice of footbinding has been adopted in Shantung Province, where the Provincial Government has ordered that after next Jan. 1 men may not marry women with bound feet under threat of severe punishment.

In any country other than China this would, of course, be an all-too-short time limit (though for years there have been less determined efforts to stamp out this cruel practice); and in any event the edict simply wouldn't work. It could be too easily evaded in a variety of ways.

But Shantung is a great agricultural province, where early marriage is the invariable rule and where there is no Gretna Green type of ceremony. When anybody in Shantung gets married it is a matter of public concern and advance notice. There can be no evasion of this new rule if the authorities are determined on rigid enforcement.

Of course, the rule is designed as a threat rather than a punitive measure. Prevention of footbinding is its aim. The authorities want to make it clear that for parents to bind their daughters' feet will no longer make them particularly eligible for the marriage market, but the very opposite.

Observers venture the hope that none of the "severe punishments" threatened in the edict may ever be invoked, even if the ruling is not instantly and 100 per cent successful. But it is felt at the same time that such a clear statement of the Provincial Government's position will perhaps result at last in the ending of a cruel ancient tradition, unlovely to foreigners and to modern-minded Chinese alike.

Old tradition likened the gait of a woman with bound feet to the swaying of a flower, and referred to her feet as golden lotuses. Present-day thought finds this quite incredible and sees the woman with bound feet only as a poor unfortunate hobbling along in the most ungainly fashion. Of course, if a woman ever finds it necessary to become a wage earner, bound feet are almost crushingly burdensome, for they were a sign of a leisure class and imposed a deliberate handicap upon physical exertion of almost any description.

World Friendliness and Good Will its Aim

Station WIXAL Founder and President, Walter S. Lemmon, Inspects New Electrical Transcription Disk While Hollis S. Baird (at right), Engineer of WIXAL, Cuts a Wax Disk From Which Transcriptions Are Made.

The Transmitter of Radio Station WIXAL

Annual Meeting News on Air Widely Received

Letters of appreciation and gratitude for the short-wave radiocast by radio station WIXAL, of a news report of the Annual Meeting of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, have been pouring into the University Club offices of the station ever since June 8, the day the program was given.

Every state east of the Mississippi but Delaware, Arkansas and Mississippi has been heard from, as well as several farther west. Abroad, those who heard the broadcast best, according to their reports, were in England, France, and Germany. There have been no letters yet from South America, Africa, Asia or Australia, but because of the time required for mail from these sections of the world, no final word on the range of reception can yet be given.

World Interest

The Mother Church Annual Meeting reports served as a very useful part of the day's program, for their international interest gave WIXAL, the World Wide Broadcasting Foundation, an opportunity to check up on the extent of its audience, and the strength of its signal overseas.

"Thank you for an inspired program," wrote listeners in California and Oregon. "It was like attending the meeting in person," said Roswell, New Mexico, and Liverpool, England.

"To hear a report of the Annual Meeting over the radio was a new experience filled with unusual inspiration and appreciation," wrote a listener in Kansas City, Mo. "The familiar voice of a previous Monitor news broadcaster came in on every word distinctly and carried with it something of the largeness of the occasion one feels when actually present. Reception was excellent. What we appreciated most was to be able to catch some of the spirit of the occasion."

Neighbors Come In

Another listener told of filling her living room with neighors, one invited young man taking rather copious notes which he repeated at a business meeting of a branch Church of Christ, Scientist, in San Francisco.

From Geneva, where discussion of the world's knottiest difficulties centers, came the following: "You will be interested to hear that the radiocast of last Monday, June 8, was perfectly received at Geneva. The most impressive minutes were when we heard The Mother Church chimes playing the well-known hymn, 'Brood o'er us with Thy shelt'ring wing.' Forgotten then was the world and its complex problems. The chimes had filled it with love and peace."

Because there is such a wide variation of time on the surface of the globe, no one particular hour is most convenient for all sections. Consequently, the initial broadcast immediately after the close of the Annual Meeting itself, was given at 8 p. m., Eastern Daylight Time. This was designed for listeners in Europe, since it would be 10 p. m., British Summer Time. The second, a repetition of the earlier broadcast, was given at 9 p. m., E. D. T., and was intended to reach listeners on the Pacific coast.

Recording Equipment

WIXAL has recently installed complete electrical recording equipment for the manufacture of electrical transcriptions. While the first broadcast was taking place it was simultaneously recorded and preserved for purposes of reference. Therefore it was not necessary for the Annual Meeting broadcaster to appear at the later broadcast, as all further repetitions can be done by electrical transcription. This is the same method found so successful by the British Broadcasting System in sending out shortwave programs to various parts of the Empire. A program for Africa, for example, is recorded and then used at a later hour and on a different wave length for transmission to North America.

Many radio fans who were not Christian Scientists listened to this program. Letters from them were chiefly technical. For instance, a member of the International Short Wave Club in Hunsdon, England, wrote in part: "I like your programmes—they are certainly different from the usual USA transmissions. Beg to report reception of WIXAL on the 25 metre band. Details show strength of transmission as quite loud (R. 8) no interference; OK on quality, slight fading but not deep; heavy atmospherics. Receiver—three valves, o-v-2, reception on loudspeaker, aerial outside, 20 feet, north and south. Would appreciate your QSL card or other verification."

Wonder at Clarity

Several expressed wonderment at the clarity of this particular broadcast compared with their usual reception of WIXAL. "Better than most of your sending," commented one; "this is the first time we have heard you, which is remarkable," said another; "Could not get your signal at all until the broadcast of a meeting of The 'Mother Church' was given, which came in fine," reported a third.

Most short wave listeners apparently have come to look upon the programs of the World Wide Broadcasting Foundation as highly superior, which is not surprising in view of the sustained effort made by the officials to live up to their avowed aim of disseminating education and entertainment without the taint of propaganda, and in a spirit of international friendliness and good will.

Faith in Flood Ebbed

A man once built a steamboat on a high rock at New Haven, Conn., to be ready for the second flood. He finally sold his rock and moved away. He left the boat behind.

Liquor Advertising Fought With Own Fire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 23—In an effort to "advertise America into sobriety," the National Temperance Union recently organized at Lawrence, Kas., will launch an advertising campaign of nation-wide scope, it is announced here by William E. Clark Sr., organizer.

"We intend to reach everybody on the liquor question Mr. Clark said. "The National Temperance Union is nonsectarian, nonpolitical and in no way affiliated with any church, lodge, creed or other temperance organization."

Czech Professors Hit Henlein Call For German Books

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia—A demand by Konrad Henlein, Führer of the Sudeten Deutsch Party, that books published in Germany should be freely introduced in German minority schools in Czechoslovakia has aroused Czech professors to a defensive attitude.

In the same speech, Herr Henlein also demanded that scholars should be called to the Prague German university from the German "motherland," as he calls the Reich, even though he himself was born in Bohemia.

Large Percentage of Germans

This demand, however, is regarded as unnecessary. Actually, accordin gto the publication, "Personalstand der deutschen Universität in Prag," for 1936, citizens of the Reich are numerous in the university. In the philosophical and law faculties half of the staff consists of Germans. In the medical faculty 33 per cent are natives of Czechoslovakia.

It is argued that local talent from among the German minority should be encouraged instead of the present partiality to foreigners.

Modifications Proposed

Since the right of nomination under the present system is an ancient privilege of the university congregation, some modification of the traditional university autonomy has been suggested.

Czech professors, however, object to any serious interference with long-established academic liberties because of alleged favoritism of Reich German professors and nationalistic tendencies at the German university and German technical coleges. The Government replied to their protests that no serious infringement of old-time university privileges is contemplated.

Bali Becoming Modernized

The Island of Bali, picturesque spot in the Malay Archipelago, is beginning to feel the influences of western civilization with the arrival of automobiles and increased tourist trade.

Longer Stay in London Urged For British Empire Ministers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, N. Z.—The time has arrived, in the opinion of Prime Minister Michael J. Savage, for representatives of the autonomous states of the British Empire to send responsible Ministers to London for longer periods than those occupied in the periodical Imperial Conferences, or special visits to negotiate specific agreements. Mr. Savage would have the representatives remain just as long as problems remain.

In practical furtherance of this policy, it is the Government's intention to release, at the earliest moment, Finance Minister Walter Nash, who will visit England in September at latest, when the New Zealand dairy import season is reaching full volume under the new marketing scheme.

The Government of New Zealand will have full financial responsibility for realizations in London, as it will purchase all exported dairy products at the point of shipment in the Dominion.

Mr. Nash will also raise questions of reciprocal trade agreements with Britain and continental countries capable of doing business with New Zealand, and he will be consulted by the English Government on the renewal of a long-term agreement with the Argentine regarding meat imports into Britain.

Strong efforts were made by Britain in July, 1934, to obtain agreement among the meat-producing countries of the Empire for imposition of an import duty on meat, to be applied toward the assistance of English farmers.

Failing acceptance, the British authorities adopted the alternative of regulating meat imports on a quota system, undertaking not to levy an import duty on Argentine meat before August, 1936, or on Dominion meat (without the consent of the countries concerned) before November, 1937.

New Zealand is equally interested in the British trade agreement with Denmark, which is up for review this year, because an increasing volume of Danish dairy and pork imports into Britain affects the market for similar products from the Dominion.

It is expected that Finance Minister Nash will be appointed Minister of Marketing, filling a new position due to the Government's overseas marketing experiment involving guaranteed prices to land producers.

Prime Minister Savage anticipates that a conference of Empire Prime Ministers will take place in London prior to the coronation in May, 1937, and he will attend as the representative of the Dominion.

Queen Mary Speeds Toward Record

NEW YORK, July 23 (AP)—The liner Queen Mary raced westward on the Atlantic toward New York today with indications that if weather conditions are favorable an attempt will be made to establish a transatlantic record.

The present record for a westward crossing is four days, 11 hours and 42 minutes, and is held by the French liner Normandie.

Spokesmen for the Cunard-White Star Line, owner of the Queen Mary, said today the British ship had averaged 29.32 knots for the first 16 hours and 14 minutes of the present run, compared to an average of 29.13 knots on her fastest previous crossing.

The White Star Line men said, however, the Queen Mary might hit a speed of more than 30 knots by tomorrow. The ship is expected to arrive in New York either Sunday or Monday.

Commission Named For Radical Inquiry

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., July 23—Appointment of a commission to investigate alleged radical propaganda in the schools and colleges of New York State, particularly in those of New York City, was announced here today. State Senator Jacob E. Livingston (D) of Brooklyn, was named chairman. Senator John J. McNaboe (D) of New York, whose resolution for the appointment of this commission was passed during the final session of the Legislature, was named a member.

Other members are Senator Pliny W. Williamson (R) of Westchester, Assemblyman Chauncey B. Hammond (R) of Elmira, and Assemblyman George B. Parsons (R) of Syracuse.

Associated Press Photo

Tares and Wheat

Good journalism demands the separation of tares and wheat in the world's news, so that its daily harvest will supply you with reliable facts and well-informed comment. It gives to crime only so much attention as is necessary to correct the underlying wrong conditions.

The Christian Science Monitor maintains an international news gathering personnel of experienced writers in every quarter of the globe; these, together with special contributors, enable this newspaper to separate the trivial from the important and furnish a clear cut picture of world events. In addition the Monitor's city edition gives Boston and New England readers not only the full coverage of world events, but also the day's local news, completely reported with the aid of Associated Press.

Because the same impartiality and accuracy in news reporting animate the Associated Press, the Monitor makes use of its service to supplement its own facilities. As a source of facts, Associated Press dispatches form a valued part of the Monitor's editorial service to a discriminating readership.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Published by

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Soil Conservation Modified Further In Drought Region

WASHINGTON, July 23 (AP)—Further modification of the Government's western soil-conservation program, to encourage emergency plantings of forage crops and conserve available forage as an offset against feed losses in drought states, was announced today by the AAA.

Previous modifications applied to specified counties in North Dakota, Montana and Wyoming. They provided that farmers could plant emergency forage crops and harvest nurse crops for hay without affecting their eligibility to participate in the conservation program.

Other States Included

The new modifications applied to these three states and also to Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah and Washington.

They provide that crop land may be used for production of emergency forage crops (such as Sudan grasses, spring grains, sorghums or millets) for hay or pasture without affecting prior classification of this land under the program.

The modifications further provide that farmers who have planted soil-conserving crops with a nurse crop may now harvest the nurse crop for hay if they have a good stand of the soil-conserving crop, without affecting the ineligibility for payments.

Showers Predicted

Scattered local thundershowers, with no immediate prospect of general relief, were predicted by Forecaster J. R. Lloyd at Chicago.

Rising temperatures, after two days in which light scattered rains held down the mercury, were indicated in Oklahoma, where a National Emergency Council Survey estimated an 80 per cent loss in corn.

Rains, the first since late June in most sections, fell in the upper Michigan peninsula yesterday and the northern part of the lower peninsula. Detroit has remained rainless since July 4.

Plaque to 'The Raven'

In Ann Street, downtown New York City, a bronze plaque commemorates the writing of "The Raven" by Edgar Allan Poe where the old Daily Mirror once stood.

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Puzzle Corner Answers

1. Now let a photographer do a little posing in this corner and ask who coined the phrase—"The tsmile that won't come off"?
2. Weeds, Reeds, Reads, Beads, Brads, Brass, Grass.
3. The man on the back of the truck weighs the ice.
4. P. Pea, Peach, Ace, H.
5. The c's on "is" backward, (the reason is backward).

Roosevelt Hopes To Hook a Little 500-Pound Tuna

ABOARD SCHOONER LIBERTY OFF WEDGE PORT, N. S., July 23 (AP)—First-hand information that tuna abounded in these southwestern Nova Scotian waters sent President Roosevelt out in a small boat from the schooner Sewanna today with heavy rod and reel.

The vacationing Chief Executive saw a 700-pounder late yesterday just after it had been harpooned from a small fishing craft at the entrance to Wedge Port Harbor. Like a small boy asking for candy, he turned to his sailing companions and said he wanted one.

Somewhat discouraged at first when informed the portly deep-sea fish had been harpooned—the Sewanna carries no such tackle—the President brightened immediately as the fishermen told of catching a 500-pounder shortly before with rod and reel.

With Mr. Roosevelt, as he ventured out today, was Charles J. McDermott, former Brooklyn judge who went aboard the Sewanna late yesterday from his summer home on near-by Comeau's Hill. Judge McDermott was a schoolmate of the President.

The fishing expedition made the northward journey to Campobello Isle, N. B., somewhat indefinite. Yarmouth, about 18 miles north of here by boat, probably will be the first stop once the trip is resumed.

The Wedge Port anchorage in Tusket River was reached about 6:30 p. m., eastern daylight time, yesterday, after a slow 30-mile run from Lower Wood harbor. It required eight hours for the trip as the wind, brisk for the first 15 miles, languished completely.

Steel Union Drive Hits Allied Metals

(Continued from Page 1)

what kind of union they wanted."

Obviously, observers point out, the minority of skilled probably would be outvoted by the mass of the workers and so be absorbed into an industrial union displacing the existing craft organizations.

This feature of the enlarged steel program presages competition between the industrial unionism, to which the campaign is devoted, and established craft unions of the metal trades, right in the latter's own field. Many craft union mechanics are employed in factories and shops drawing on iron, steel and tin for their raw materials. Some old trade unions of the skilled will lose members to the new industrial unions in the degree that these are successful in organizing.

Dispute Potential Rights

Originally, the rift in the American Federation of Labor involved only areas of industry where few union members of any kind were to be found. The labor movement has been drawn to the verge of split in part over potential rights — what union a worker should belong to if and when an industry was organized.

To discriminate between manufacturing plants and the fabricators and processors of their metals is impossible, Mr. Murray observed. Many of the latter are owned by the former, whether or not those so owned are located in the same cities. Men in allied concerns are asking, he said, for industrial union help.

Total Goal of 1,500,000

Incidentally, to get the full proportions of the organizing endeavors opened this year by the Committee for Industrial Organization, led by John L. Lewis—the C. I. O. whose trial is set by the A. F. of L. for Aug. 3—the number of employees of the automobile and rubber industries must also be counted in. For automobiles, the total this spring was 450,000; for rubber, 110,000.

According to Mr. Murray's estimate, the aggregate engaged on metals with whom he is concerned approaches 1,000,000. The three drives of the C. I. O., therefore, comprise a unionization goal of around 1,500,000.

The steel program is now going into its second stage, its director noted. Its first cycle was confined to education and propaganda. Because of fear of discharge, he said, much of the initial work had to be carried on confidentially. This fear has now been broken down enough in the big steel centers of the East and Midwest, he added, to go ahead openly with the setting up of lodges of the Iron and Steel Workers' Union in the most favorable communities.

Dues Kept at Minimum

Officers of these local unions will be selected, and enrollment of members, hitherto held back, will proceed. Dues will be no more than $1 a month.

Some 165 organizers are busy, mostly in the zone from Chicago east, which produces 82 or 83 per cent of the steel. Plants in the South account for around 11 per cent, and those in the Rocky Mountains and Pacific sections for 6 or 7 per cent. Because of the giant dimensions of the task, it has not been practicable to get the drive going simultaneously at full speed everywhere. The principal steel zone leads. Many concerns, particularly in kindred lines, have not yet been visited.

As to when the union might feel itself far enough along to ask a conference with employers and present demands, Mr. Murray declined to forecast. That depends in great part on the response of the workers.

Avoid Spasmodic Strikes

It is union campaign policy to avoid spasmodic strikes and disorders. If the movement now wanted to, it could tie up a good share of the industry, Mr. Murray asserted. But casual disturbances would mean nothing. The drive purposes to advance to an orderly fashion with the object of achieving a strongly organized front. Then should a strike ultimately come, he admitted, it would be a big one.

Asked about the strategy attributed to his forces, that they seek to capture the company unions, the steel leader replied that they aim at "capturing everything." He conceded that such a move would be good tactics.

Mr. Murray has his headquarters in Pittsburgh as head of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee set up by the C.I.O. He came here to attend the C.I.O. conference Tuesday at which C.I.O. officials agreed to boycott their trial of Aug. 3. Mr. Murray was assigned to direct the Steel committee from the United Mine Workers of America, of which he is vice-president.

500 Farm Families Change Localities In Saskatchewan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCE ALBERT, Sask.—More than 500 families in Northern Saskatchewan's bush country are being moved to other parts of the north after four years of unsuccessful effort to obtain a living on land allocated to them by the Government.

Provincial and Federal Governments have united to reallocate the settlers. The cost of moving and assisting the families to resume farming operations will be about $500,000. In addition the Governments will drain hundreds of acres at a cost of $100,000 to provide virgin territory for the families.

About 40,000 people, starting in 1930, trekked from drought-stricken Saskatchewan plains to the north. They cleared the scrub bush, only to find, in many instances, that the soil was unsuitable. The plight of these families was brought to the attention of the Government when several families started back for the south.

Surveyors have conducted surveys along the eastern border of the Province and in the northwestern section of the Province laying out tracts of land for the settlers.

Vancouver Bridge Contracts Pushed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Plans for the construction of the largest suspension bridge in the British Empire across the First Narrows between Stanley Park and the North Shore in Vancouver harbor will be completed about September next according to A. J. T. Taylor, chairman and engineer-in-chief of the First Narrows Bridges Company Ltd., in an interview here. Mr. Taylor who has just returned from England stated that orders have been given for completion of plans for the $6,000,000 bridge as soon as possible. He expects to let contracts for the construction work in Canada but nothing definite will be decided in that regard before September.

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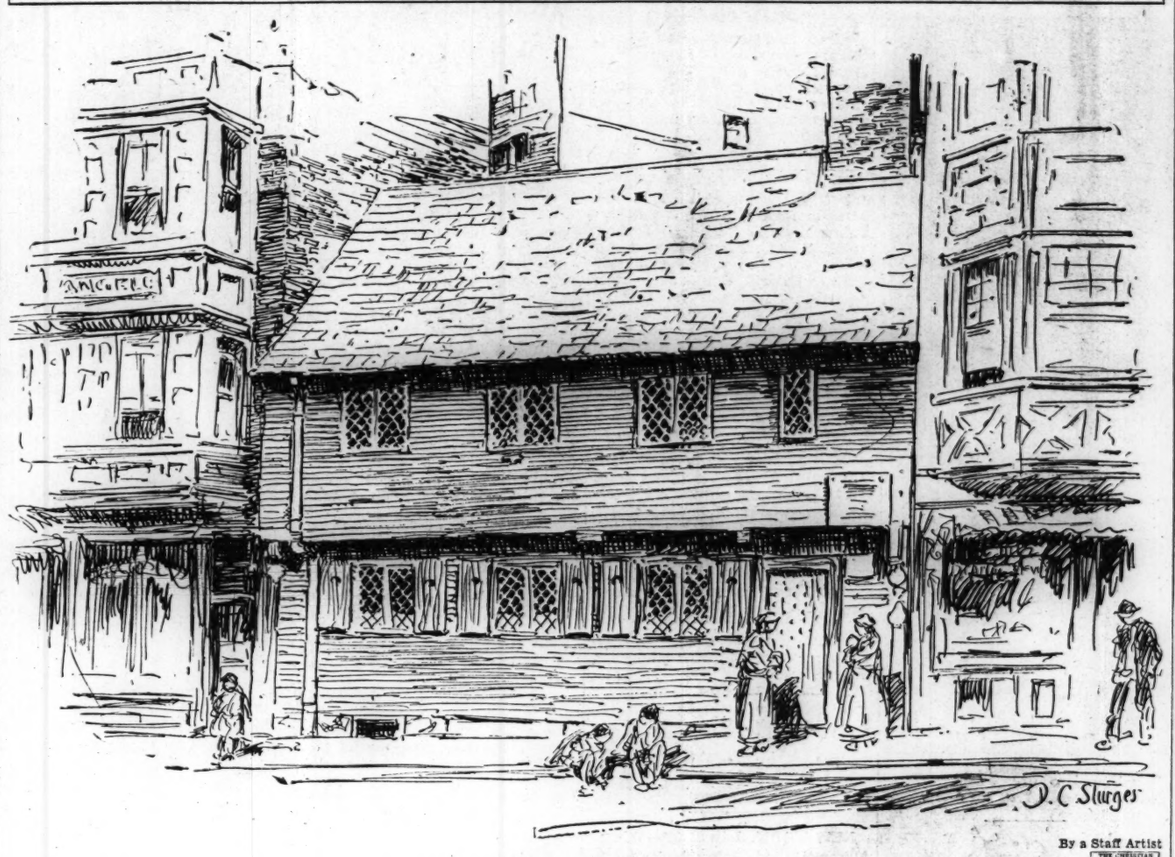

By a Staff Artist

Paul Revere's House, Boston, Mass.

A New England Album—XVI

Its old frame walls pushing valiantly against the brick encroachments of modern stores and tenements, Paul Revere's small home at 19 North Square is a rather melancholy reminder of the days when this section was the center of Bostonian elegance. The oldest house now standing in the city, it was built shortly after the fire of 1676 in place of the parsonage occupied by Increase Mather as minister of the Old North Church, which appeared earlier in this series.

The house is a typical example of the Tudor-type architecture of the period, with a high sloping roof dominated by an enormous chimney, an overhanging second story and casement windows. If the old walls must withstand pressure from without nowadays, the very reverse must have been the case when they were forced to contain a goodly portion of Revere's 16 children.

The comfortable parlor is decorated with wallpaper reproduced from the original design which the Revere family knew. Furniture and utensils such as beds, chairs, flintlocks, pistols and saddlebaks have been well preserved.

Paul Revere was one of the most versatile and talented figures of American Revolutionary times—and one of the least appreciated by his contemporaries. Besides being an expert designer of silverware and pewter utensils, Revere was a statesman, an industrial pioneer, an engraver, a newspaper published, a bell caster, a manufacturer of gunpowder, a coiner of money for the Government, owner of a copper mill, a wood carver whose frames are found on several of Copley's finest paintings, and—of all things—a dentist.

Despite his many services to his country, Revere was virtually unrewarded by his condescending compatriots, Hancock and Adams, who chose to regard him merely as a good mechanic!

Two Names Declared Enough For Modern China's Citizens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NANKING — Some time ago China's Ministry of Interior gained great publicity by issuing a solemn order that its officials must punctiliously exchange morning greetings each day.

Now the same Ministry is in the headlines again because of a decree that Chinese may henceforth have only two names — an "ordinary name" and a "courtesy name"—instead of the limitless number hitherto allowed, or rather prescribed, by old Chinese custom.

Because of what it terms a "deplorable practice," the Ministry is requesting the Legislative Yuan to revise the Chinese Civil Code with reference to rights in a name. Much trouble has been caused, it is said, by the Chinese practice of multiple nomenclature. Sometimes people evade legal summonses by declaring that the wrong name has been employed. Delegates to the People's Assembly in the autumn are to be chosen shortly, and the Ministry is trying to clear up the complex name situation to insure a "clean poll."

Very few educated Chinese have less than four or five names, not counting pen-names they may use when they write for publication. Like many another old Chinese custom, this one is not without a measure of reason. In a way, the plan acts as a safety valve. Perhaps a merchant father will confer upon his new-born son some such name as "Pao Fu," meaning "Assured Wealth," in hope that he will turn out to be a banker. A few years later the boy feels that he wants to be an artist or statesman, whereupon he takes another name for himself — such names as "Conquest of the World" and "Pillar of the Nation" are favorites at this stage. At maturity he may find yet another line, better expressed by another name. Almost certainly when he reaches old age he will seek a name expressive of tranquillity

This might be a bit puzzling to outsiders, but it was immensely gratifying to the person most immediately concerned. Hence the success of the Ministry's reform effort, like that of many others of Westernized concept, seems decidedly in doubt.

Irrigation in South Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—The River Murray Commission, which has just concluded an inspectional visit to this state, announced that, upon the completion of its long-range program of works within the next three years, several millions of acres of land will be served by the waters of this stream alone. Apart from the system of locks and weirs to harness the runaway river, far-reaching operations at various points in New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia are being carried out.

The full expenditure estimated by the commission, spread over a period of about 20 years, is approximately £12,000,000, and the major portion of the amount has been used. Members of the commission while in South Australia told the story of what is being done to extend the irrigation areas. They emphasized that Australia is an outstanding exampe of an enormous area of dry country with few rivers of reliable supplies. This intensified the problem of irrigation and productivity, but the works being undertaken by the commission would enable a considerable spread of swamps and marshland, and country of light or doubtful rainfall to be brought into definite use.

Victoria Plans Irrigation

Great storage schemes are an essential feature of the commission's plans to meet demands for irrigation and domestic and stock requirements. The chairman of the State Water Supply Commission in Victoria, Mr. R. Horsefield, who is also the Victorian representative on the River Murray Commission, explained that prior to 1906, the amount of storage in that state was only 173,000 acre feet. Now that area had been increased to 2,000,000 acre feet, and when the present storage works are completed that would be brought to approximately 2,500,000 acre feet. In addition to large supplies for domestic and stock purposes, Victoria, said Mr. Horsefield, had constructed 6000 miles of irrigation channels to supply nearly 2,000,000 acres of irrigable country, and about 8000 miles of channels had been constructed.

Mr. Horsefield pointed out that the completiton of the Hume reservoir scheme had made possible further development in the Murray Valley in Victoria. A channel system was now being carried out to water about 400,000 acres. Discussing operations in New South Wales, the member of the commission from that State, Mr. F. Brewster, said they expected to have approximately 3,000,000 acres of country served by the Murray and other river systems when all the works are completed. One scheme involved the building of 200 miles of channel and would feed about 530,000 acres. Another channel of 100 miles length would serve one of the largest irrigation areas in Australia.

Salt Water Menace Solved

It is estimated that there are in South Australia between 50,000 and 60,000 acres of country served by the Murray in the river irrigation areas. The view of the commission is that a further 3000 acres of private swamp land will be developed as the result of the erection of barrages at Goolwa to keep out the salt water. Two barrages will be built across the Murray in the vicinity of Goolwa. One will be 5000 feet long and the other 2000 feet. The peculiar feature of the Goolwa barrages is that they will have to withstand pressure from both sides—the Murray waters and the tides from the sea. This scheme will cost £500,000.

The salinity of the Murray as the result of the advancing ocean waters has threatened the ruin of a large extent of dairying country. Prosperous farms have been established on the banks of the river and in recent years the destructive effect on the herbage has been most marked. The Goolwa barrage scheme is expected to lead to considerable development in the dairying industry and butter and cheese factories are being extended in anticipation of the solution of a long-standing problem.

Saskatchewan Protests U. S. Tariff Increases

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Sask.—A protest against the recent tariff increase on crude oil from the United States coming into Canada was voiced in a resolution passed at the annual meeting here recently of the provincial conference of co-operative trading associations.

The resolution claimed the increase was unfair in that it would not affect the large refineries but would increase the cost by one cent a gallon for the small refineries.

Alberta Threatens To Enter 'Gas' Trade Unless Price Drops

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CALGARY, Alta.—The possibility of the Alberta Government going into the gasoline business was outlined recently in this city by J. H. Unwin, the Social Credit whip in the Legislature, who, in addressing a meeting, said, "If the oil men do not soon bring down their prices, you're going to see the Government step in and enter the oil business." He said that the monopoly which now controls the oil business in this province had raised the prices of oil and gas so high that Albertans were now paying for gasoline the same price as was charged f. o. b. Peru, whereas just 40 miles from Calgary in the Turner Valley the oil wells were pumping vast quantities of oil out of the ground.

Mr. Unwin pointed out that if the Government, which now had the matter under consideration, should take over the oil monopoly and operate it as a government project, that a considerable saving would result to the public by eliminating the great duplication of filling stations which now exists. He felt that a reasonable price for gasoline in Calgary would be 18 or 20 cents, since gasoline was produced in Alberta.

Franklin's Statue

At the statue of Benjamin Franklin opposite the mayor's mansion in New York, atheist and religious speakers take turns daily addressing crowds.

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Hungarians Buy Few Boots— But Those Tell Nation's Story

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST—Because the Hungarian peasant loves to work barefooted in the warm soil, shoe sales are low in this country. So low that the Hungarian Shoemakers' Organization recently has complained, and cited statistics.

In contrast to the United States where every citizen buys three pairs of shoes yearly, and to Great Britain, where the per capita rate is about 2.25 pairs, they say that in Hungary the figure is only 0.48, not even one shoe in a year and only about one pair of shoes per person in every third year.

Shoes Well Made

Hungarian shoes are very well made, and cheaper than in some other countries, but most of the peasant population of the plains goes barefoot. They may possess a pair, and cherish them, but they do not like to wear shoes except when they must. Those who work in the fields, moreover, earn very little cash. Their wages are in kind—wheat and bacon, etc.—and it is nearly impossible to pay the high price of a pair of boots, which they wear instead of the more urban shoes.

These boots are made nearly the same shape for men and women. The chief difference is that in some parts of Hungary women still wear the attractive red boots, made of soft morocco leather. Another slight difference is in the shape of the heels. Those meant for women's boots are a bit higher and more shapely than those meant for men, and, naturally, smaller in size.

The women walk barefoot to church, dressed in their richly embroidered Sunday attire and carrying their boots tied together with a string, across their shoulders. They put them on only in the churchyard, for they want to walk in as cleanly and neatly as possible. Again, as soon as they start home, they take them off, especially if they are new.

Get Shoes in School

There are children in Hungary who have never had a pair of shoes. They get their first pair only when they have to go to school, where it is compulsory to wear them. If they cannot buy them, they are given some. Actually, the boot appears more often in the songs of the peasants than on their feet. But their boots are so cherished that it seems rather natural that they should put them into their songs, as they do other beloved possessions, such as a pocketknife, handkerchiefs and flowers.

Country people love to buy their boots and shoes at the village fairs, when they think they can get them more cheaply than in the ordinary shops. They enjoy "shopping" by going around the tents where boots are displayed and trying on every pair until at last, after a good deal of hearty bargaining, they buy a pair.

Buying boots gives them a good opportunity to talk politics, too, as the price of boots is always being compared with that of wheat. Now it is as high as five centners of wheat—about $8 to $10. And is not the price of wheat connected with the political situation? Is not a party always responsible for both the low price of wheat and the high price of the boots? The cost of living and the political situation are thus interwoven in Hungary. If the price of boots is high, which means low-priced wheat, then anything might happen. Revolution might break out. New parties might be founded if the situation lasts long. Or, on the contrary, everybody is satisfied if the boots are to be had at a normal price, which means high price for wheat or an abundant crop.

The Man in the Boots

The booted citizen of Hungary, although he buys only one pair of boots every three years, which is not enough to give the bootmakers a large income, is making the whole machinery of Parliament revolve around him. The man in the boots, whether he wears them or just leaves them at home when he goes to a mass-meeting, is the central power of Hungary, the hub on which turns the wheel of national affairs.

There have been in the near past some very fine pairs of boots entering the Parliament. But you never can tell, looking at them, whether those boots were bought three years ago or just today. They are always shining and clean, no matter how deep the dirt was on the road through which they came. They give no clue, in themselves, to political opinions. Yet the two are clearly related, so that the statistics of Hungarian shoe sales are not without importance.

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Printed Lawn
Printed Dimity
Regularly 39c and 49c yd. 29c
Chiffon Voile
Sanforized Lawn
Anderson Pique
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Everfast Cottons
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Bobby Riggs Faces Senior At Longwood

Little Bobby Riggs of Los Angeles, almost a counterpart of Bill Johnston, Longwood Bowl winner five times, and Walter Senior of San Francisco, faced each other this afternoon in the first of the 1936 Bowl semifinals. It is the first meeting between the two and the first time either has played in this particular tournament.

Riggs shares the popularity of the early week patronage along with Joe Hunt of Los Angeles (who meets Frank Parker of Lawrenceville, N. J., in the other semifinal tomorrow at 2:30). The youngster in this afternoon's match is only 18 years of age and weighs in the vicinity of a mere 135 pounds.

Enigma

Senior, on the other hand, has proven a pleasant enigma. He has advanced to the semifinal nearly 10 years older than young Riggs and with no such tennis reputation as the Los Angeles lad has. He is a rangy six-footer, lean and sturdy. The white-capped San Francisco visitor looks the part of a veteran, but lacks the experience.

Neither of the friendly combatants has mentioned rivalry, but it is no secret that California authorities keenly await word of this match, hopeful that their official representative—Senior—wins. The matured-looking Senior won the state title and was sent east by the California authorities. Only for a letter of praise from Edward G. Chandler, Californian teacher of Senior who favored Longwood courts with some stirring tennis in the past, the new invader is devoid of national tennis reputation.

Apart from winning the California state title last month little is known about him. In that tournament he did not meet serious difficulty with the good players elsewhere at the time. Yesterday, in eliminating the defending Bowl champion, Wilmer Hines of Columbia, S. C., he won his first match of importance. In defeating Hines he handled himself neatly, but without revealing enough to stamp approval. Hines did not play well or Senior is better than hoped.

Masks His Shots

The 1936 enigma is deceptive on the courts. His poise and carriage reveal little either under pressure or while "riding" along easily. His speed afoot is nothing to rave about, his serve not more than average, but he does drive hard with fore and backhand. He nets frequently although often only by inches and his clearances are equally close. He scores numerous placements and seldom an ace. His court strategy has not brought any startling outbursts of applause, but how that boy does mask his shots! He is the master of that and Mr. Riggs will have quite a problem on coverage if that masking continues.

Opposite Senior is the "mighty mite"—Bobby Riggs. In contrast, he is hatless, a foot shorter and pounds lighter. It is this smallness of stature that causes the tennis critic to shake his head sadly regarding Riggs becoming a future Davis Cupper. This afternoon the little invader could show Senior yards of news clippings recording his path over the tennis horizon.

National Champion

The Los Angeles boy is national junior champion, although he does not plan to defend that honor this year. During the current season he has beaten Hines, Frank Parker, J. Gilbert Hall and others, losing only to Parker on another occasion. He lacks nothing in the way of confidence and shades Senior in experience on grass courts as well as in tournament competition. He is lightning fast, has a trick serve and equipped with a sound attack and amazing ability to recover.

Should Senior prove the victor, the Seabright tourney officials probably will regret having overlooked him in regard to invitations.

The summary:

Longwood Bowl Tennis Tournament Singles —Quarterfinal Round

Walter Senior, San Francisco, defeated Wilmer M. Hines, Columbia, S. C., 6—2, 6—4, 3—6, 6—3.

Robert L. Riggs, Los Angeles, defeated Robert Harmon, Los Angeles, Calif., 5—3, 6—1, 11—9.

Frank Parker, Milwaukee, defeated Alfred Jarvis, Tenafly, N. J., 6—0, 6—2, 6—2.

Joe Hunt, Los Angeles, defeated Paul Guibord, Melrose, Mass., 6—2, 6—2, 6—1.

Doubles—Second Round

Culley and Hunt defeated Abrams and Law, 6—3, 6—3.

Smith and Carr defeated Reese and Hendrix, 6—3, 6—4.

Seward and Underwood defeated McIntyre and Higgins, 6—3, 6—2.

Mulloy and Guibord defeated Tilney and Blanchard, 6—1, 10—8.

Riggs and Sabin defeated Allo and Tarpley, 6—2, 6—3.

Stitt and Fuller defeated Jarvis and Mattman, 6—4, 6—2.

Potts and Sutter defeated Fenno and Thurber, 6—4, 6—4.

Hines and Lawrence defeated Daniels and Low, 5—7, 6—2, 6—0.

Home Run Standing

By the Associated Press

Yesterday's Homers

J. Moore, Phillies	3
Klein, Phillies	1
Byrd, Reds	1
Kampouris, Reds	1
Demaree, Cubs	1
Ott, Giants	1
Mancuso, Giants	1
Leiber, Giants	1
Di Maggio, Yankees	1
Selkirk, Yankees	1
Bottomley, Browns	1
Weatherly, Indians	1
Averill, Indians	1

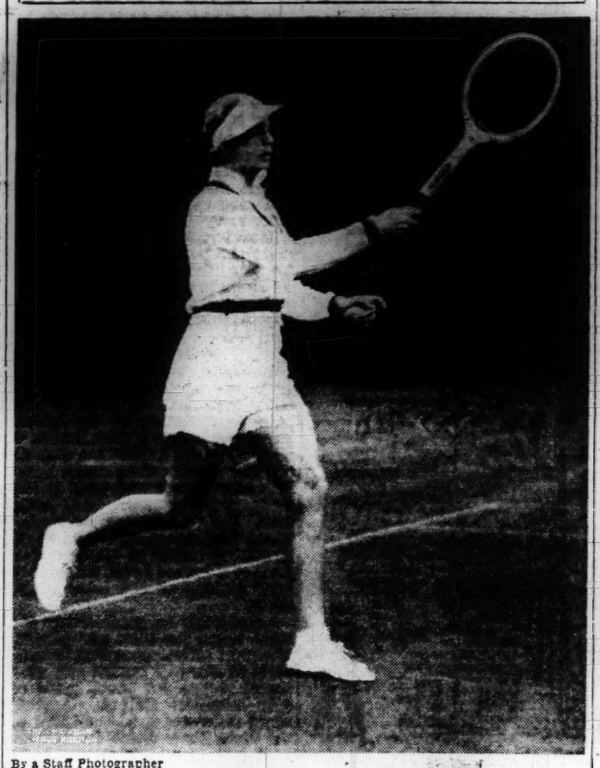
The Leaders

Gehrig, Yanks	28
Foxx, Red Sox	26
Trosky, Indians	25
Ott, Giants	19
Dickey, Yanks	18

League Totals

American	454
National	364

On the Comeback Road



By a Staff Photographer

Alice Marble of San Francisco

Now in Semifinals at Longwood After Two Years' Absence From the Courts

Coast Girls In Semifinals

Californians continue to dominate the women's invitation tennis tournament on Longwood's grass courts. Three of them advanced to the semifinal round at Chestnut Hill today. Alice Marble, the "comeback" girl from San Francisco, meets the youthful Dorothy Bundy, also from the coast, tomorrow morning at 10:30, while Gracyn Wheeler of Santa Monica, faces Carolyn Roberts of New Rochelle, N. Y. at 11:15.

In today's quarterfinals Alice Marble, topseeded, lost only three games in defeating Theodosia Smith of Pasadena, seeded eighth. The score was 6—2, 6—1. Miss Wheeler, second seeded favorite, stopped Kay Winthrop, Boston, from scoring again after dropping two games in the opening set.

Miss Bundy figured in the hardest-fought battle of the day when she came from behind to win from Longwood's Virginia Rice Johnson at 4—6, 6—3, 6—0. Eunice Dean of San Antonio, Texas, seeded seventh, bowed to unseeded Carolyn Roberts in an 18-game match. The score: 6—4, 6—2.

American Labor To Hold Meet At Randall's Island

By George E. Timpson

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 23—American Labor has gone athletic. Under the guidance of the Jewish Labor Committee, of New York, with the help of Charles L. Ornstein, Jeremiah T. Mahoney, and several others, a monster meet is to be staged at Randall's Island Stadium, on Aug. 15 and 16, including events closed to labor unions, and others open to athletes of the Amateur Athletic Union, sanctioned by the Metropolitan Association.

Seven events, four for men and three for women, will be staged for the union members only, a 100-yard dash, a metropolitan 440-yard relay, an intercity 880-yard relay, and a metropolitan mile walk, for the men, while for the girls there will be a 40-yard dash, a 60-yard dash, and a metropolitan 240-yard relay. In addition to these a full program of Amateur Athletic Union events will be staged.

Besides the track and field program, arrangements have eben made for a soccer match, between the New York Americans, United States champions, headed by Erno Schwarz, former Hakoah star, as player-manager, for the sixth successive year, and the champions of Canada, now in process of determination, on Aug. 16.

Ornstein Is Chairman

Charles L. Ornstein will act as chairman of the Games Committee, with Jeremiah T. Mahoney, Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia, and William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, as honorary chairmen. Others on the official management include B. Charney Vladeck, chairman of the Jewish Labor Committee, David Dubinsky, president of the Internationala Ladies Garment Workers Union, Joseph Baskin, general secretary of the Workmen's Circle, and Alfred J. Lill, of Boston and Robert S. Weaver, of Los Angeles, who, with Mahoney, are former presidents of the Amateur Athletic Union. Abe Tuvim is acting as executive secretary.

Hon. Herbert H. Lehman, Governor of New York, always interested in athletics, from the time he was manager of the Williams College track team in his undergraduate days, has also accepted appointment as an honorary chairman and has presented a trophy to the union winning the largest number of points in the closed events in the meet.

Unions Seek Full Teams

This has drawn any number of prominent unions to efforts to bring out a full team from its members, including the International Ladies Garment Workers, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, the International Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers, the International Furriers Union, and the Young Circle League of the Workmen's Circle, and others are expected to come from other unions in the United States and Europe.

Already most of the athletes left behind after the final selections were made for the Olympic track and field team are listed in the Amateur Athletic Union events, including Pat McDonald, the New York Policeman who holds the world record for the 56-pound weight throw, who will compete in both the weight throw and the shotput; William Ray, former Manhattan College star, and Louis Burns, his leading rival in the 880-yard and mile runs; Ben Johnson, the former Columbia sprint star, Martin Glickman, Syracuse University, and Robert Rodenkirchen, in the sprints and with Johnson also competing in the quarter-mile relay team of the New York Curb Exchange, with Edward O'Sullivan, George Dee, and John Fleming, while another Curb quartet, Harry Hoffman, James Herbert, Edward Stribling, and Fred Kieger, will compete in the mile relay.

Others entered include Edward Krauss, in the high jump and hop, step and jump, and will also represent the Garment Workers in the closed relay; Milton Sandler, of the Grand Street Boys Club, and John Ruban, of Detroit, in the mile walk, with others coming in daily.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Wilmer Allison and John Van Ryn, within point of losing five times, pulled out Davis Cup doubles match for United States against Gottfried Frhr. von Cramm and Karl Lund of Germany, 3—6, 6—3, 5—7, 9—7, 8—6.

Champion Plans To Quit Tennis

NEW YORK, July 23 (AP)—Wilmer Allison, United States singles tennis champion, returned from an unsuccessful invasion of England today and announced he will retire from competition at the end of the year.

"I am 31 now," said the Austin (Texas) veteran as he walked down the gangplank of the liner Washington, "and I have been in competition for 10 years. I think that is long enough to spend chasing balls around a court."

Allison said he will defend the singles title at Forest Hills in September if his right leg is "all right."

"At any rate," he said, "as long as I can walk I will play in the national doubles championship with John Van Ryn."

The Texan said he planned to devote all of his time to the brokerage business after this year.

Returning with him were Van Ryn of Philadelphia; Hal Surface of Kansas City, and three members of America's winning Wightman Cup team—Sarah Palfrey Fabyan of Cambridge, Mass.; Mrs. Van Ryn, and Carolin Babcock of Los Angeles.

Olympic Flag Reaches Berlin With Americans

BERLIN, July 23 (AP)—Noncompetitive members of Uncle Sam's Olympic group landed today on German soil, bringing with them the Olympic flag from Los Angeles, as the United States' athletes, riding in the liner Manhattan, approached the port of Hamburg.

The Olympic flag was brought to shore at Bremen by William May Garland of Los Angeles, American member of the International Olympic Committee, and taken to Berlin later in the day. The flag, with five intertwining circles, had been on the Pacific coast since the 1932 Olympic Games.

At Hamburg, Gustavus T. Kirby of New York, treasurer of the American Olympic Committee, opened the World Congress for Leisure Time and Recreation of which he is president and chairman. Kirby received a rousing ovation after he spoke in favor of regimented recreation.

Meanwhile, German officials at Hamburg and Berlin completed arrangements to receive America's 334 athletes tomorrow morning. The liner Manhattan is scheduled to arrive at Hamburg at midnight, but the athletes will not debark until 8 a. m. tomorrow.

Receptions will be held at the pier and city hall in Hamburg, whence the group will leave at 11:38 a. m. in two special trains for Berlin. In the German capital another reception will take place before the athletes settle in their quarters in Olympic Village at nightfall.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

[Three leading hitters in each league.]

	G	AB	R	H	Pct
Appling, W. Sox	73	279	53	106	.380
Radcliff, W. Sox	74	324	65	123	.379
Gehrig, Yankees	90	337	110	126	.374
Medwick, Cards	88	362	60	134	.370
P.Waner, Pirates	81	324	58	115	.355
J. Moore, Phillies	70	286	58	99	.346

Canoeists Off for Berlin

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 23—Ten canoeists who are to represent the United States in the Olympic Games at Berlin next month, sailed from this port yesterday on the United States liner President Harding. They are due to arrive at Hamburg Aug. 1, the day the games open. The first of the canoe events will start Aug. 7. The men who make up the party are Ernie Riedel of Teaneck, N. J.; Burr Folks, William Goehler and William Loigren of New York; John Lysak of Hastings-on-Hudson; James O'Rourke of Yonkers, Walter and Joseph Manzetus of Needham, Mass., and Clarence McNutt and Robert Graf of Philadelphia. Waldemar Van B. Clausen of New York, manager, and Albert Bauer of Philadelphia, coach, sailed with them.

Cleveland Gains As Yankees Slip On Western Tour

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Yankees, who side-stepped any pennant conversation as they embarked upon their third western tour of the season three days ago, are still avoiding the subject. Since leaving the familiar confines of Yankee Stadium last Sunday, the New Yorkers haven't won a ball game and their lead in the American race is reduced to seven games. They are in an uncomfortable position.

Yesterday they dropped another game to the lowly but troublesome St. Louis Browns—their second defeat in two days. With one or two exceptions, the Yankees are not hitting. Their pitching never has been steady, and with the attack momentarily silenced, the inefficiency of the mound staff has increased.

Play 14 Games

This western invasion can make or break the Yankees. Before returning to the Stadium on Aug. 7, they are scheduled to play 14 more games, including another with the Browns today and three with the Red Sox in Boston. From St. Louis they go to Chicago, Detroit and Cleveland for successive series, and all three clubs are playing in top form at the present time. All of which indicates that plenty of trouble is just ahead for Manager Joe McCarthy.

The Yanks' chief reason for concern is centered around Vernon "Lefty" Gomez. If he were pitching like the Gomez of old, the race from now until the finish would be just a breeze, but "Lefty" is perhaps the weakest link in McCarthy's generally incompetent hurling corps.

Prior to last Sunday's games, when he went the route against the Browns and lost, Gomez had been forced to take an early trip to the showers in his last five starts. His present record is eight victories and four defeats, which, at a glance, doesn't look serious. But further investigation of the record finds that he has completed only eight of 19 games started.

No one can understand Gomez's difficulties. He seems to have plenty on the ball when he pitches and he says he feels fine. But in the pinches his fast ball isn't fast enough. Other players say he lacks confidence, and that when he works and wins a complete game again, showing at least a portion of his old effectiveness, the "zip" in his fast ball will return.

Indians Gaining

While the Yankees were losing to the Browns yesterday, the Indians were beating the Red Sox for the second time in two days, 8 to 3. The Indians are in second place, seven games in back of the leaders and 2½ contests ahead of the third-place Tigers, who were defeated yesterday by the Athletics. The Indians are traveling like wildfire. At home, they are practically unbeatable when hitting as they are at the moment.

The White Sox jumped up into the first division by scoring a 3-to-2 triumph over Washington. The Red Sox dropped to fifth. They are in the grip of what appears to be another disastrous western trip.

At the same time Rogers Hornsby's crew was making trouble in the junior circuit, Bill Terry's team of Giants were doing likewise in the National League. For the second successive afternoon, the Giants beat the Cardinals, 8 to 2, knocking that club three full engagements behind the Cubs, who scored over the Dodgers, 3 to 2. And as the Pirates lost to the Phillies, the victory enabled the Giants to take possession of third place in the standing. John Moore hit three homers for the Phillies.

Frank Gabler, making his initial start of the season, kept 10 Cardinal hits well scattered while his mates were hitting home runs against the veteran George Earnshaw. Mel Ott, Gus Mancuso and Hank Leiber hit for the circuit, accounting for six of the eight runs.

The Cincinnati Reds climbed into the first division, taking over fourth position by virtue of a 7-to-4 triumph over the Boston Bees. Pittsburgh slipped all the way from third to fifth place.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	55	31	.640
St. Louis	53	35	.602
New York	47	42	.528
Cincinnati	44	41	.518
Pittsburgh	45	42	.517
Boston	41	48	.461
Philadelphia	34	53	.391
Brooklyn	30	57	.345

Results July 22

Chicago 3, Brooklyn 2.
Cincinnati 7, Boston 4.
Philadelphia 18, Pittsburgh 4.
New York 8, St. Louis 2.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	58	32	.644
Cleveland	51	39	.567
Detroit	48	41	.539
Chicago	47	41	.534
Boston	48	43	.527
Washington	46	43	.517
St. Louis	29	58	.333
Philadelphia	29	59	.330

Results July 22

St. Louis 6, New York 5.
Philadelphia 7, Detroit 6.
Cleveland 8, Boston 3.
Chicago 3, Washington 2 (12 innings).

Euwe Tied for First

ZANDVOORT, Holland, July 23 (AP)—Dr. Max Euwe of Amsterdam and E. D. Bogoljubow of Germany were tied for first place at the end of yesterday's fourth round of the international chess masters' tournament. Reuben Fine of the United States was third.

International League

Results July 22

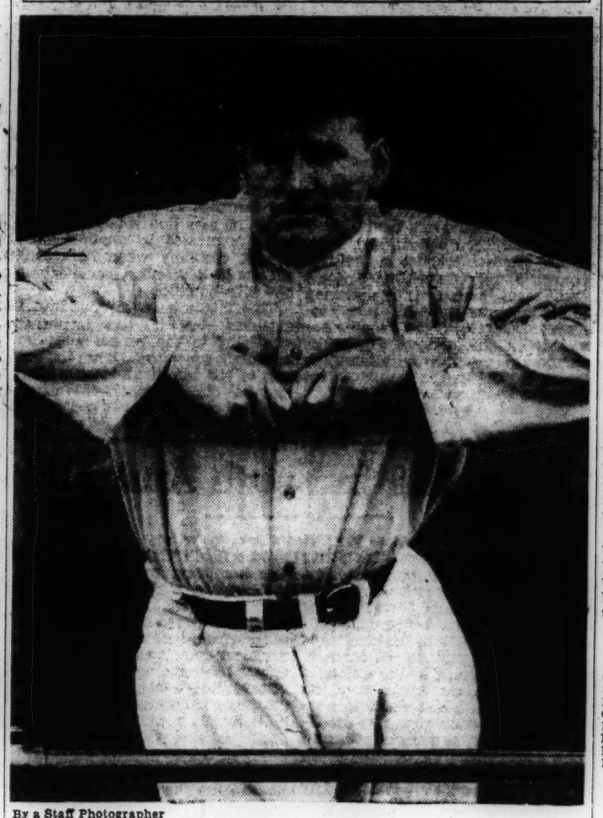
Syracuse 6, Buffalo 1.
Montreal 4, Newark 2.
Toronto 9, Baltimore 5.
Rochester 11, Albany 2.

American Association

Results July 22

Toledo 9, Kansas City 8.
Indianapolis 7, St. Paul 6.
Louisville 13, Minneapolis 1.
Columbus 8, Milwaukee 3.

Holder of Gold Lifetime Pass



By a Staff Photographer

Walter Perry Johnson

Pitched Twenty-one Years For One Major-League Club

Twenty-one years of pitching for the Washington American League Baseball Club was what earned for Walter Perry Johnson a gold lifetime pass. It was in 1907 that Johnson began his major-league career, and he ended it, an active player, in 1927. He managed Cleveland after that, retiring in 1935. He is now a farmer at Germantown, Md. His last stunt was to throw a silver dollar across the Rappahannock River last Washington's Birthday.

Johnson was one of the greatest pitchers of all time. When the votes were counted for the players whose names should be placed in the Hall of Fame at Cooperstown, N. Y., he was one of the five chosen. In six of the 21 years he pitched he won 25 games or more, his best year being 1913, when he won 36 and lost only 7. During his career he struck out 3497 batsmen. His lifetime record follows:

League Record

Year	Club	G.	I.P.	W.	L.	P.C.	S.O.	B.B.	H.
1907	Washington Americans	14	113	5	9	.357	64	18	95
1908	Washington Americans	36	257	14	14	.500	160	52	198
1909	Washington Americans	40	297	13	25	.342	164	84	247
1910	Washington Americans	45	373	25	17	.595	313	76	269
1911	Washington Americans	40	323	23	15	.605	209	70	292
1912	Washington Americans	50	368	32	12	.727	303	76	259
1913	Washington Americans	47	346	36	7	.837	243	38	230
1914	Washington Americans	51	371	28	13	.591	225	74	287
1915	Washington Americans	47	336	27	13	.675	203	56	258
1916	Washington Americans	48	371	25	20	.556	228	132	290
1917	Washington Americans	47	338	23	16	.590	195	67	259
1918	Washington Americans	39	325	23	13	.639	163	70	241
1919	Washington Americans	39	299	30	14	.588	147	51	235
1920	Washington Americans	21	144	8	10	.444	78	27	135
1921	Washington Americans	35	264	17	14	.548	143	92	265
1922	Washington Americans	41	280	15	16	.484	105	99	283
1923	Washington Americans	43	262	17	13	.586	126	89	267
1924	Washington Americans	38	278	23	7	.767	158	77	233
1925	Washington Americans	30	229	20	7	.741	108	78	211
1926	Washington Americans	33	262	15	16	.484	125	73	259
1927	Washington Americans	18	108	5	6	.455	48	36	113
Totals		802	5934	414	278	.899	3497	1405	4934

World Series Record

Year	Club	G.	I.P.	W.	L.	P.C.	S.O.	B.B.	H.
1924	Washington Americans	3	24	1	2	.333	20	11	30
1925	Washington Americans	3	26	2	1	.667	15	4	26
Totals		6	50	3	3	.500	35	15	56

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes, Sports Editor

Can the Swimmers Do It?

THE report from the S. S. Manhattan by the Associated Press to the effect that Bob Kiputh, head coach of the men's United States Olympic swimming team, as well as head coach of swimmers at Yale University, stating that the men who are to represent Uncle Sam in these events at Berlin have a "fifty-fifty" chance of regaining the honors which they lost to Japan in 1932 does not come as any surprise to those who have been following the work of the swimmers of those two countries during the past few months. The statement of Ray Daughters of Seattle, in the same Associated Press report, that the American women swimmers will have to defeat the Dutch if they are to keep their Olympic slate clean has also been realized by followers of the mermaids of those two countries. There is litle question but what these are the two hardest of all the events on the Olympic program to forecast, and it is not at all surprising that they are receiving more attention this year than ever before.

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Willi den Ouden

World's Records Should Go

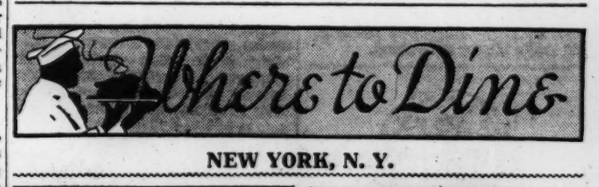
There is also no question but what the United States and Japanese men's teams are stronger than were those of 1932, when the representatives of the Rising Sun defeated the wearers of the Stars and Stripes for the first time in the history of the games. The Japanese have been in Berlin some days now and have been practicing in the pool which is to be used at the games. This should give them a slight advantage over the Americans, who will get their first chance to try the pool on Friday. There is one thing regarding these events which it does seem safe to predict, and that is that the winners of practically all, if not all, of the various events will have to break the present Olympic and world records. In fact, reports which have been coming in have given times for at least four of the events that were better than the marks which won at Los Angeles. That will give you a good idea of how strong the Japanese and American teams are this year.

Based on Comparative Times

If we may compare the merits of the best men on the American team with the best on the Japanese squad, as reported from practice sessions by the Japanese in Berlin and the final tryouts for the Americans, the Japanese have done better at the 100-meter and 400-meter freestyle, while the Americans have done better in the 100-meter backstroke and 200-meter breaststroke. This leaves the two dives, which the Americans should win, and the 1500-meter freestyle and 800-meter relay, both of which were won by Japan in 1932 and in which they look very good this year. All of which promises to throw the team championship into the winning of second and third places.

Holland and Miss Ouden

When it comes to the women, Holland, with that brilliant swimmer, Willi den Ouden, is the country which is expected to give the American women a real battle. Helene E. Madison was the star for the United States in 1932, winning the 100- and 400-meter freestyle events and swimming on the winning relay team. Replacing her is going to be the hardest task confronting Coach Daughters, and, unless Mrs. Lenore K. Wingard and Katherine Rawls improve on their performances in the final tryouts, Miss Ouden should take both the freestyle events. Mrs. Eleanor Holm Jarrett in the 100-meter backstroke is the one American who seems practically sure of winning a swimming event, with the United States also practically sure of winning the two dives with both of the 1932 winners again competing. Whichever country wins, it should be the most exciting meet that the women swimmers have yet had in an Olympiad.



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"Go With Me"

A RECENT cartoon shows a man with an armful of books, standing at the counter of a travel agency. Paraphrasing the old question, he asks the clerk: "What is a good desert island where I can take these books?"

I know just how he must have felt. There are a number of books I have always longed to read, and I should like nothing better than to isolate myself for a while with them as companions, confident that they would well repay my overtures of friendship. Everyone has his well-loved books, re-read, annotated, opening of themselves to favorite passages. I, too, have many of these, each bearing a chaste white card with the special accolade: "Vade Mecum."

Each has met some particular need of mine; each has rewarded me richly, in its own tongue, and I could not do otherwise than say that, of all my books, these above the rest do surely "go with me." But what of the long list of books that I feel would similarly reward me, if I would only put off the procrastination which has kept them in my bookcase in all their pristine glory, untouched, mysterious, beckoning? Which of these would join my special group? If only I could go off somewhere with them, and finally bridge the separation which the busy years have enforced!

* * *

"ARABIA DESERTA" HAS tempted me for many years. When the publisher sent me the new edition, I could not resist a glance at T. E. Lawrence's introduction. Lawrence, assuredly a worthy judge, gives unstinting praise to Doughty. "Somewhere," writes Lawrence, "he half apologizes for his defects, calling his book the seeing of a hungry man, the telling of a most weary man; nevertheless he seems to have recorded everything. We have all sometimes been weary in the desert; and some of us have been hungry there; but none of us triumphed over our bodies as Doughty did." I flicked through the pages which are "the seeing of a hungry man," and found promises of a rich experience. The delay of years would soon be rectified, I promised myself. But that was months ago, and the book still stands there silent.

Next to Doughty on my shelf is a huge red volume, almost too heavy to lift. In it, Boswell records in minute detail the life story of Doctor Johnson. A few excerpts, dutifully read in Freshman English, have lost none of their temptation and promise in the intervening years. Some day, surely, I must get acquainted with Mr. Boswell and his learned friend.

* * *

I AM ALMOST ashamed to mention the next. There are eight volumes, bound in full calfskin, with faded gold lettering on the backstrap. The date on the title page is 1767, in uneven Roman numerals. Must I confess never to have read these cherished volumes? The Iliad and the Odyssey, in Pope's translation. The caressing touch of the smooth leather, the faded pages with their edges faintly brown, the long, serpentine s's, would of themselves tempt any reader. But add to these the magical stories which have thrilled men through centuries—these, indeed, I must certainly read, and

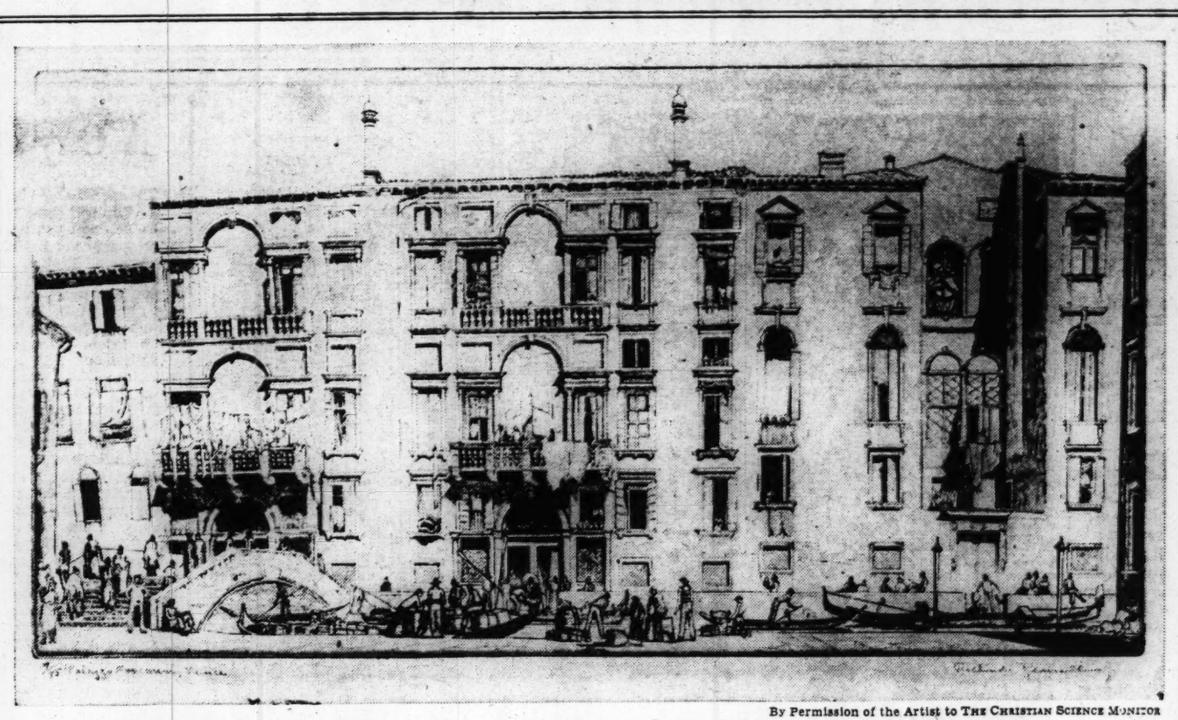
"Hear how learned Greece her useful rules indites;
When to repress, and when indulge our flights:
High on Parnassus' top her sons she showed,
And pointed out those arduous paths they trod;
Held from afar, aloft, the immortal prize,
And urged the rest by equal steps to rise.
Just precepts thus from great examples given,
She drew from them what they derived from Heaven."

* * *

NOVELS, TOO, ARE on the list. So many of them that I wonder if that thief, procrastination, will always elude capture. The "incomparable Jane" stands there, offering "Pride and Prejudice." To think I've never read it! And Trollope has been beckoning for years. "Barchester Towers" is on my night table now, so his acquaintance, at least, will no longer be deferred. "Penguin Island" and "Tristram Shandy," "Of Human Bondage" and "Tono Bungay"—the list seems endless.

Perhaps not all of these books would receive my "Vade Mecum." But I do know that each has appealed to me for years. If I could only go off somewhere, just to take them with me, and in a few months make up for years of neglect. Won't someone please tell me of a good desert island? I want to make some new friends.

M. W. S.



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PALAZZO FOSCARINI: *An Etching by Richard Pearsall, Exhibited in the Royal Academy, London*

Tunisian Threshing

WHEN we were children in Tunisia, we looked forward to threshing time more than to anything else. As the great day drew near, parties of Bedouins from the south began to appear and to camp round about to await the reaping. They would pitch their low horsehair tents within easy distance of a well, tether their sheep and goats out of harm's way. But it was not the reaping for which we were waiting. Indeed we hardly troubled to go and watch the line of picturesque figures, in their colored draperies, swaying rhythmically as they cut and bound the corn in sheaves. All this was merely a means to an end. And not until the clearing of the threshing floor began was our interest really kindled.

Preparation was an elaborate process; for the ground had first to be cleared of plants and loose stones, then watered and rolled repeatedly, so as to make a good hard floor ready for the time when the ricks were finished.

All this we watched from the shade of an old olive tree. And, when Ali went off to the stables to fetch the horse and mule and the threshing board, covered with little metal knives and sharp flints, we knew that everything was ready; so we moved across to the shade of the stacks, where the men were already laying out the sheaves of corn in the middle of the threshing floor.

For a little while we watched Ali drive round and round, standing on the board like a surf rider, holding the reins like a charioteer, his brown face screwed up in the strong light and his loose tunic billowing out behind him. Then in turn we were allowed to climb on to the threshing board, too. At first we could not keep our balance and had to squat down on the narrow board to avoid being thrown off, for the horse and mule kept up a good pace as they trotted round and round. But we soon became accustomed to the rough motion and presently would stand up behind Ali, only clutching at him as we swerved round a corner or slid sideways over a lump of straw. Constantly he cracked his whip and clicked his tongue to drive his team faster, shouting: "Hurrumshi! Hurrahey!" There was a feeling of delicious, headlong speed. We seemed to whirl and rush madly along, sometimes barely skimming the surface and sometimes rattling and scraping as we came to a place where the straw was thin. But the roughness gave an added thrill and each of us was loath to relinquish our place when our turn came to an end.

Every little while there was a break for winnowing, and the floor was swept clear for a fresh batch of sheaves to be spread out and threshed. Or there was a pause while the old cow-man took Ali's place on the board. Then away we went again, gliding and rattling and swaying.

Gradually, and all too quickly for us, the unthreshed rick shrank and the straw rick grew. Then suddenly it was all done, and almost, it seemed, before it had really got under way, the threshing was over. Our beloved sport had become only a delightful recollection, to be treasured and dwelt upon until another year.

A. S.

THE Palazzo Foscarini, once the principal abode of the Foscarinis, a family inscribed in the Golden Book of the Republic, is situated in a rather out-of-the-way part of Venice, near the large Campo Santa Margarita. Popular rather than fashionable, the Campo Santa Margarita is in some respects the working-class counterpart on this side of the Grand Canal of the great Piazza of St. Mark's; and, though tourists are rare, its numerous cafés, with their chairs and tables and umbrellas spread out over the pavements, are much frequented by native Venetians.

Passing the single red Venetian mast in its bronze socket (in the Piazza there are three), one turns round the corner of the school of the Carmine and comes out onto a small square. Directly in front, across the canal, is the Palazzo Foscarini.

* * *

IT HAS AN air of decrepitude and abandon. The walls, built on piles, have sunk in places and the cornice slopes out of the horizontal. The great central windows over the stone balconies have long since been bricked in, and the vast gilded saloons stretching from front to back have been cut up into smaller rooms. Washing is hung out to dry and rolled up mattresses perch on the sills, airing in the sun.

Of the two imposing entrance halls one has become a public passage to a back street, though it still preserves its chequer pavement of pink and white marble and its fine iron grilles. The other hall is a warehouse and men are always loading and unloading packing-cases from barges in the canal.

All this quayside activity, this *ambiente* of oars, sacks, ropes, soap boxes, bundles, mattresses and laundry hardly evokes the scene of a *festa* in honor of a visiting sovereign. Nevertheless this is the exact spot where one of the entertainments, given to Henry III of France in 1574, was staged.

* * *

THE EXTRAVAGANT MAGNIFICENCE of the Serenissima's hospitality in this year, the round of regattas, pageants, banquets and receptions, seems to have surpassed anything recorded before or since. At any rate, the splendors of this occasion became proverbial and, like the Field of the Cloth of Gold in English history, were a source of inspiration to Tiepolo two hundred years later and have haunted the minds of the Venetians almost down to the present day.

The particular festivity that took place here was a sporting event, called the "guerra dei pugni." It was a struggle between opposing sides for the possession of the "ponte." Each team was drawn up behind footprints painted on the bridge until, on a signal being given, the players advanced to grapple in the center and hurl the vanquished into the water below.

The King witnessed the performance from a balcony of an earlier palace—at that time probably Gothic—which was replaced a generation later, at the turn of the century, by the present structure. His host was Giacomo Foscarini, but the bridge is called after a later member of the family—Marco, a man of letters, librarian of the Marciana and Doge in 1762. The latter's private library, once housed in this palace, went after the downfall of the Republic to swell the Imperial collections in Vienna.

* * *

NOWADAYS FEW PEOPLE think of past Foscarinis, entertaining foreign Kings or gathering rare books and beautiful bindings; no footmarks are painted on the bridge, and it is even forbidden to disport oneself in the canal

However, something of this memorable *festa* was re-enacted for me one sweltering day. For just as the 12 o'clock gun boomed from San Giorgio, sending all the pigeons aloft, a workman on my side of the canal, clad in a yellow shirt and blue dungaree trousers, taking a rapid glance to make sure no policemen were in sight, suddenly dived into the canal, swam leisurely across, climbed out at the steps and strode dripping into the ancestral home of the Foscarinis!

Summer Night

IN THE dark harbor's curving arm
The village sleeps,
And little ships tug gently at their anchors in the wind,
With slender masts up-pointed
To the stars.
Their swinging riding lights fling lines to shore,
Curling the velvet waves with phantom gold,
And all the world is dreaming and at peace,
Except one flashing light,
First red, then white,
Watching and warning in the open sea.

MARION McL. LINEAWEAVER

When We Walked With Grandfather

BEFORE leaving our nursery days, I must give a brief description of my maternal grandfather, for he was unique even in our circle of peculiar people. He is associated in my mind with but two occupations—that of reading his Bible, and watching cricket from the grand stand at Lord's. We children would often accompany him on these occasions and his unusual personality would mark him out for observation—not infrequently to our embarrassment. With astonishing facility he could pass from the most technical discussion of the Play of the great "W. G." into complete abstraction. . . .

But there were Saturday afternoons when we would go for long walks with our grandfather, and he would take us into a little shop that bordered on Fortune Green; corn-bins and trusses of hay covered most of the floor-space; but on the shelves were rows of glass-jars filled with "eight-a-penny sugar balls" in most attractive colours. At the sound of our voices, a rotund old lady, in mob-cap and white apron over a black alpaca dress, would waddle in from a back parlour and lift down the jars—tipping in an extra "ball" every time—and away we went with bulging cheeks, through the buttercup fields, past the old farmhouse and a herd of cows (then we would close up around our grandfather) and on to the Hampstead ponds, where our retriever, or collie, or St. Bernard would plunge in for the sticks we had gathered from under the elm and the oak trees that adorned the countryside around Hampstead of our childhood's days.

There were also Christmas Days—happily exempt from the ban on all "worldly frivolities." Christmas was not celebrated by us as a religious festival, far from it, for all the church festivals were regarded by our family as both pagan and popish. My grandmother conducted the Christmas festivities with considerable vivacity. I can remember the towering Christmas tree; the elegantly decorated tables with shining silver and cut glass; . . . when at last the tree stood stark and grim in its nudity, my maiden aunt would go to the piano, and with the loud pedal heavily pressed, she would roll out a sequence of rippling chords—waltzes, polkas and mazurkas—and to our surprise and delight, our grandparents would lead off in a cotillion—"just to show the young people how we danced in the old days."—SEPTIMA, in "Peculiar People." (London: Heath Cranton.)

Not Mechanical, but Spiritual Thinking

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

FREQUENTLY we are told in magazine articles and lectures that we are living in a Machine Age. Critics see in some forms of the modern dance, in murals and the theater, evidences of this Machine Age. Photography is featuring views of huge turbines, motors, and steel structures, accentuating the mechanistic effects through the mediums of lighting and retouching. The many inventions of the Machine Age have released us from much drudgery and have shortened hours of labor. But are we profiting from the extra leisure, a gain of this age, by having our thinking less mechanical and more inspired?

From early school days many of us have repeated each day the Lord's Prayer. But has not our thinking become somewhat mechanical if we have had to pray for willingness to utter the line, "Thy will be done in earth, as it is in heaven"? Have we not unthinkingly accepted the interpretation of "Thy will" as pertaining to that which is not always to our liking? In such a case it is helpful to remember that the prayer is addressed to "our Father," and that the words "in heaven" are added.

Christian Science teaches that the Father is God, Love, and that He can also be defined as the divine, all-knowing Mind. This Science accepts the Biblical definition of man as the image and likeness of God, and explains that because man is the image or likeness of perfect Mind, he is, therefore, a spiritual idea, conscious of good only.

As we grasp these fundamental truths regarding God and man, we readily see that heaven is the realm of perfect Mind. Obviously, there can be nothing stereotyped or dully mechanical in all-inclusive Mind and its manifestation.

God's will for man is harmonious, happy, and good in every respect. No longer need we think, when in some difficulty, resignedly and withal somewhat mechanically, "Thy will be done," for we can joyfully realize that God's will for us is good, "as in heaven." Paul it was who said (Phil. 2:13), "It is God which worketh in you both to will and to do of his good pleasure." So it is our good God who gives us the desire for good, and satisfies that desire. This good is not limited, insubstantial, or perishable, but spiritual, substantial, eternal.

The awakening from mechanical thinking shows what treasures there are for us to find and claim and possess as spiritual man, God's image. This awakening reveals, further, that discords are not inevitable in human experience. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, proved that the spiritual understanding of the Lord's Prayer heals, and heals instantaneously.

The writer once proved this in a simple way for herself. She had for several months been working very hard, studying for examinations, and nursing a member of her family. One afternoon as she walked home, she felt so weary that she thought of taking a taxi, and then going to bed as soon as she reached her destination. As she waited for the taxi, she thought, "If only my father were here, he would support me." Quickly came the thought, "But my Father is here, and He will sustain me." Then the first sentence of the Lord's Prayer was pondered: "Our Father which art in heaven" (Matt. 6:9). Immediately came the healing, and instead of driving home to rest, she was able to walk home and thereafter continue her studies.

Long ago Isaiah said: "Behold, the Lord God will come with strong hand, and his arm shall rule for him: behold, his reward is with him, and his work before him. He shall feed his flock like a shepherd: he shall gather the lambs with his arm, and carry them in his bosom, and shall gently lead those that are with young" (40:10, 11). These promises are too precious, too vital, to be read merely mechanically. Prayerfully and thoughtfully read, they cannot fail to bring blessings of renewed courage and trust, and a sense of being beloved of the Father.

The teachings of Christian Science bring great comfort in their emphasis of God as "our Father," and great peace as a result of understanding that, as Mrs. Eddy says in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 589), "God is the divine Principle of all existence, and that man is His idea, the child of His care."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Nicht mechanisches sondern geistiges Denken

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

IN ZEITSCHRIFTEN und in Vorträgen wird uns oft gesagt, daß wir in einem Maschinenzeitalter leben. Sachverständige sehen in manchen heutigen Tänzen, in Wandgemälden und im Theater Beweise dieses Maschinenzeitalters. Die Photographie bevorzugt Aufnahmen von riesigen Turbinen, Motoren und Eisenbauwerken und verstärkt die maschinenmäßigen Wirkungen durch besondere Beleuchtung und sorgfältige Nachbesserung. Die vielen Erfindungen des Maschinenzeitalters haben uns von viel mühevoller Arbeit befreit und haben die Arbeitszeit gekürzt. Aber ziehen wir aus den besonderen Mußestunden, einer Errungenschaft unserer Zeit, dadurch Nutzen, daß wir weniger mechanisch und mehr inspiriert denken?

Viele Menschen beten seit dem Beginn ihrer Schulzeit jeden Tag das Gebet des Herrn. Ist aber unser Denken nicht etwas mechanisch geworden, wenn wir um Bereitwilligkeit bitten mußten, um die Zeile zu beten: „Dein Wille geschehe auf Erden wie im Himmel"? Haben wir nicht gedankenlos die Auslegung von „Dein Wille" als zu den Dingen gehörig hingenommen, die uns nicht immer gefallen? In einem solchen Falle ist es hilfreich zu wissen, daß wir zu „unserem Vater" beten, und daß die Worte „im Himmel" beigefügt sind.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft lehrt, daß der Vater Gott, die Liebe, ist, und daß Er auch als das göttliche, allwissende Gemüt erklärt werden kann. Diese Wissenschaft nimmt die biblische Erklärung an, daß der Mensch das Bild und Gleichnis Gottes ist, und folgert, daß der Mensch, weil er das Bild und Gleichnis des vollkommenen Gemüts ist, eine sich nur des Guten bewußte geistige Idee ist.

Wenn wir diese Grundwahrheiten über Gott und den Menschen erfassen, sehen wir ohne weiteres, daß der Himmel das Reich des vollkommenen Gemüts ist. Selbstverständlich kann es in dem allumfassenden Gemüt und seiner Kundwerdung nichts Stereotypes oder langweilig Mechanisches geben.

Es ist Gottes Wille, daß der Mensch in jeder Hinsicht harmonisch, glücklich und gut sei. In Schwierigkeiten brauchen wir nicht mehr wehmütig und dazu noch etwas mechanisch zu denken: „Dein Wille geschehe"; denn wir können freudig erkennen, daß Gott „wie im Himmel" das Gute für uns will. Paulus sagt (Phil. 2, 13): „Gott ist's, der in euch wirkt beides, das Wollen und das Vollbringen, nach seinem Wohlgefallen". Somit ist es unser guter Gott, der uns das Verlangen nach dem Guten gibt und dieses Verlangen befriedigt. Dieses Gute ist nicht begrenzt, schattenhaft oder vergänglich, sondern geistig, wesenhaft und ewig.

Das Erwachen aus mechanischem Denken zeigt uns, was für Schätze wir als geistiger Mensch, als Gottes Ebenbild, finden und beanspruchen und besitzen können. Dieses Erwachen enthüllt ferner, daß Widerwärtigkeiten in der menschlichen Erfahrung nicht unvermeidlich sind. Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, bewies, daß das geistige Verständnis des Gebets des Herrn heilt, und zwar augenblicklich heilt.

Die Verfasserin dieser Betrachtung bewies sich dies einst selber auf einfache Art. Sie hatte mehrere Monate sehr schwer gearbeitet, hatte sich auf Prüfungen vorbereitet und eines ihrer Angehörigen gepflegt. Als sie eines Nachmittags nach Hause ging, war sie so müde, daß sie beschloß, in einem Taxameterwagen nach Hause zu fahren und dann sofort ins Bett zu gehen. Als sie auf den Wagen wartete, dachte sie: „Wenn nur mein Vater hier wäre, er würde mir helfen". Sofort kam ihr der Gedanke: „Mein Vater ist ja hier, und Er hilft mir". Dann dachte sie über den ersten Satz im Gebet des Herrn nach: „Unser Vater in dem Himmel" (Matth. 6, 9). Die Heilung erfolgte augenblicklich, und anstatt nach Hause zu fahren und sich auszuruhen, konnte sie zu Fuß nach Hause gehen und dann weiter arbeiten.

Vor langer Zeit sagte Jesaja: „Siehe, der Herr, Herr kommt gewaltig, und sein Arm wird herrschen. Siehe, sein Lohn ist bei ihm, und seine Vergeltung ist vor ihm. Er wird seine Herde weiden wie ein Hirte; er wird die Lämmer in seine Arme sammeln und in seinem Busen tragen und die Schafmütter führen" (Jes. 40, 10. 11). Diese Verheißungen sind zu köstlich, zu wichtig, als daß sie bloß mechanisch gelesen werden sollten. Andächtig und aufmerksam gelesen, bringen sie unfehlbar die Segnungen neuen Mutes und Vertrauens und das Empfinden, daß man vom Vater geliebt wird.

Die Lehren der Christlichen Wissenschaft bringen durch Hervorhebung der Tatsache, daß Gott „unser Vater" ist, großen Trost, und sie bringen großen Frieden als Folge des Verständnisses, daß „Gott das göttliche Prinzip alles Daseins ist, und daß der Mensch Seine Idee, das Kind Seiner Obhut ist", wie Mrs. Eddy in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 589) schreibt.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, V. S. A.).

Listening to the Night-Jars

ABOUT a month after the second of the three elections was over we let Sprydoncote and moved thence to Killerton, which we had after all never succeeded in letting, so that we had altogether a rather fussy summer. But in between these two fusses there came to us one evening of peaceful bliss when Ellen and I went up into Sprydon forest at dusk to listen to the night-jars.

She had been pining for some time back to go and hear them, and I had promised that she should, and that evening, on my going up to see her in bed, instead of saying good-night Ellen greeted me with "What about night-jars?" Accordingly she slipped on sandshoes, and a coat over her pyjamas, and we sallied forth. It was a perfect midsummer close of day, not a stir in any tree save for the never-ceasing flutter of the poplars, not a cloud in the sky from the deep blue of the zenith to the rose and daffodil lingering long and long above the hills where the sun had set. A dog barked now and then, the sheep in the fields below us bleated, birds twittered good night, a motor whirred along the main road, the clock on Killerton stables struck ten. Everything else was still. Too still. We sat for a seemingly long time among the bracken in the forest-clearing, Ellen tucked into the crook of my arm and asking alternately, "Will they do it?" and "Oh, won't they do it?" At last, when all the chirruping of the day-time birds had died down, one night-jar uttered a short churr. Ellen gave a little "There!" of delight, and soon from edge to edge of the forest round the clearing the night-jars were answering each other, till all the twilight stillness seemed to be churned up by the rise and fall of their long-drawn calling. Sometimes four or five of them, near or far, were churring away together, sometimes one alone droned on and on without pause till at last, with a sudden change from his harsh churr-chorr to a liquid cadence, like the ripple of one of the curlew's notes, he too dropped to the ground.

We sat motionless, and the birds came moth-hunting round our heads like big bats, and we could hear the flack-flack of their wings as they smote them together above their heads when they wheeled about, and the short sharp mating-cry which they made on the wing.

The famed night-songster seldom visits Devonshire, and our night-jars are no nightingales. But there is in their monotonous utterance, with its one swooning ripple at the close, an intensity of passion which hardly even the nightingales can outdo.

When the clock had struck eleven we went home, richer by one of those perfect "Hours of life in life that pay no toll to death."—From "Good-bye for the Present," by ELEANOR ACLAND. (New York: Macmillan.)

The Signal Box

ON DIM moth-haunted nights of phlox
And blackly cowled inscrutable sky,
All roads look up to the signal-box
And the burning lamp, its sleepless eye.

Aloft in his tower of thought, alone,
Gathering in cool and masterly hands
Networks of destinies not his own,
Patterns of lives as a ball of strands,

A figure moves in lustres of levers,
That catch their shine from his lucid will;
And the only sound is the heaving river's,
And a bird that cries in its sleep, and is still.

GEOFFREY JOHNSON

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The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

The Queer Winter

By Margery Bianco

The Ellis family, including Kay, a young art student; Garry, her practical sister; the children, Martin and Caroline, and their mother, decided to spend the winter in an old house in Connecticut. This meant giving up many city pleasures, but it gave their father, an archaeologist, a long-hoped-for opportunity to go on an expedition. Mrs. Ellis, called away from home suddenly to take a niece to New Mexico, left Mrs. Cummings, a "thoroughly reliable" woman recommended by Cousin Carrie, to stay with the family. Mrs. Cummings interefered with everything so much that she was pretty much of a trial, and Kay and Garry, although they tried to be considerate and patient, began to feel very gloomy. Their neighbors, the Rowes, and Edna, a local tari driver, did what they could to cheer and encourage them.

Chapter Eight

THE brunt of it fell upon Kay, for Garry could always basely find some excuse for outdoor jobs, preferring the biting cold to Mrs. Cummings's running monologues.

The absence of a radio was one grievance; she'd have thought everyone had a radio, these days. But there were plenty of others. It was not pleasant to be reminded continually, in not too round-about a way, how much better built, better equipped and better managed other people's houses were; how Mrs. Cummings's own daughter had a little house so snug, you wouldn't believe everything was so handy and kept like a new pin; an electric egg-beater her husband got her only the other day. How all the other country places Mrs. Cummings had ever lived in before had electricity and furnaces and plumbing; running water upstairs and down, and everything so "nice." How Mrs. Cummings never could bear stoves, nasty dirty things with all the mess and ashes and as for pumps—why, hardly anybody these days put up with a pump. So unhandy!

Well-to-do people, it seemed, were what Mrs. Cummings had always been used to. Her last place now, out on Long Island, she had had her own bathroom with a shower in it, and everything so comfortable. Kay ought to see how people lived, nice people. She managed to convey that poverty, even temporary, was rather a disgrace and that not having certain luxuries stamped one, as it were.

Even the goaded worm will turn at last and Kay, one morning when the pump had frozen unexpectedly, Big Bertha for some reason refused to "draw," and Caroline in the general confusion had forgotten to put on her heavy sweater under her school coat and the omission was only found out too late to remedy, turned upon Mrs. Cummings in exasperation.

Revolt at Last

"If you were so comfortable at your daughter's house, Mrs. Cummings, and you really feel that way about everything, I should think you'd better go back there," she said.

Garry, still tinkering with the pump and a kettle of boiling water in the back kitchen, could hardly believe her ears. It was very seldom that Kay lost her temper, but this was one of the times. Garry recognized that tone, not so very different from Penny's when Penny got thoroughly mad.

One retort led to another; there was a sharp brief battle of words from which Kay emerged shaken but victorious, with an odd sensation of feeling herself for the first time head of the household in her mother's absence.

Mrs. Cummings retired to her room. Lunch, when it came, was a silent and extra polite meal, and later Garry whispered over the dishpan:

"Do you suppose she's really going?"

"She's been acting for days as if she wanted to, and I told her she could. She's probably packing her trunk now. Garry, I just couldn't have stood another single day of it!"

"I know it, old girl. I'm glad you spoke out. Home will be home again, anyway!"

There was only one train a day in winter so another uncomfortable 24 hours had still to pass.

"The month is not up for three days yet, Mrs. Cummings, and mother paid you that before she left, so I don't think we owe each other anything," said Kay next morning, hoping for at least a pleasant leave-taking.

"There's next month's salary due to me, Miss Ellis," returned Mrs. Cummings, having sized up Kay's inexperience long ago.

"*Next* month?"

A Welcome Departure

"A month's pay or a month's notice, that's always understood, Miss Ellis. It was you that give the notice, not me. The arrangement as I understood it was for two months at least, and there's my fares and expenses to be thought of, not to speak of my having thrown over another very good job just to come up here to you, on account of obliging Mrs. Sterling and all, though what I'm to say to her—"

"You needn't trouble about Mrs. Sterling," said Kay, white with annoyance. "I shall tell her myself everything that is necessary. And I think it will be a very long time before she finds you another place!"

Garry, always the level-headed one, was not there at the moment to consult, there was no time to run over and ask Mary about it, and Kay marched upstairs to the little box that held the store of housekeeping money her mother had left, took out four bills and coming back laid them silently on the table.

She was too upset to mention the matter until after the taxi had driven away, and then she told Garry, who whistled.

"Goodness, Kay! But she'd no right to it at all!"

"I don't know, she said she had, and I was just too mad at the whole business to argue with her."

"Well, depend upon it, she'll take good care to steer clear of Cousin Carrie for a while now, which is something to be thankful for. So Cousin Carrie won't know a thing and we needn't have to worry mother about it. Cheer up, Kay. We've got the house to ourselves again and it's only three days to Christmas."

A White Christmas

Christmas day dawned clear and fine; a white Christmas, for there had been a fresh fall of snow overnight. There was no wind, so trees and bushes held their delicate white tracery on every twig, and the dead weeds by the gateway were changed suddenly to things of beauty.

For days past the children had been busily concealing secrets from each other and from their elders. What Christmas shopping there was—for the younger ones only—had been done long ago through the mail order catalogue and had duly arrived and been secreted. Yesterday's mail had been a heavy and exciting one; even the usually grumpy mailman had a smile for Caroline as she waited by the box. There were thick letters from father and mother among the rest, Christmas cards and several gayly tagged parcels, to be opened on Christmas morning.

One from mother and Peggy, with a slender silver and turquoise chain for Kay, an odd little Indian bowl for Garry, a pocket-folder of Indian leather work for Martin and a tiny silver ring shaped like a snake with a turquoise in his head, that just fitted Caroline's middle finger.

"I wish we could have sent her something," Kay said as they unpacked the box.

"Your cards were lovely, Kay; she and father would rather have had those than anything, and she'll have got Caroline's kettle holder by now, though goodness knows what she'll have to use it on, out there."

"I guess they use kettles in New Mexico," said Caroline, studying the effect of the blue ring on her pink finger.

Opening the Packages

"There'll be kettles boiling anywhere where Penny is," Garry assured her, quick to make amends. "She can always find use for a kettle holder if it's only to pick things up outdoors when the sun is too hot, and if your penwiper doesn't reach father quite by Christmas he'll have it for New Year anyway, and that's just as good. Now hurry up and open the rest."

Candy from Aunt Margaret and another box of candy for Kay, with no name. Silk stockings, handkerchiefs for Caroline and a tie for Martin. More stockings and socks, green ski-pants for Caroline, an embroidered handkerchief case that must have come from one of Cousin Carrie's bazaars, a diary, three woolen mufflers and a pretty brown sweater—the relatives had gone in heavily for clothing this year—a white china monkey with glass eyes and a hole in his back to put flowers in, a bottle of bath salts and a rabbit made of green soap and clad in a pink wash-cloth.

"Someone must think we don't take enough baths," Kay said, laughing.

"They're probably right, but just try it this weather, with a tin bath-tub in a draughty kitchen. I wish we'd had the bath salts earlier; they might have impressed Mrs. Cummings," said Garry.

Gifts for the Rowes

"Now let's see," said Garry, "one of these boxes of candy will go to the Rowes; that's fine. Don't collapse, Martin; we'll all be there to eat it just the same. We'll give Neal my diary. It's swell and useful, but I'd just as soon have one from the 10-cent store next time Edna goes there. Do we need three mufflers in the family?"

"One would be nice for Mary, but I'd rather give her this sweater," Kay decided. "It's so pretty, and my others are still perfectly good, and I know she'd use this more than she would a muffler."

"Grand," said Garry with an extra warmth of tone, for she knew that Kay's sweaters were far from perfectly good, having seen more than one season's wear already. "Then the extra muffler will do for Jimmie. Get me that roll of red paper in the table drawer, Caroline, and see if you can smooth some of this ribbon out."

The room looked Christmaslike above the mantelpiece and trailing ground pine in the Chinese bowl. Two days ago Neal had chosen and cut two little trees, one for each family, taking the children with him on this annual excursion up the hillside, and Kay had trimmed their own from the box of Christmas tree "orderments," as Caroline used to call them, saved and put by from year to year, and which they had remembered to bring with them, even though the packing and moving took place in June.

So all the familiar-colored balls and dangles and shining gold and silver fruits hung there—or at least as many as the tree would hold—and the pink spun-glass bird chirped silently just below, as they had done for so many Christmases before in different surroundings.

Garry surveyed the parcels. No one could really tell, unless they looked hard, that the holly-printed ribbon had been twice used. Christmas dinner was to be at the Rowes, but not till 2 o'clock.

The children spent the morning coasting, not on the road, which was steep, and, therefore, forbidden except in the company of older people, but on the pasture slope behind the Rowes' barn, where the occasional rocks and bumps were just enough to make the run exciting.

Caroline had her new ski pants on, long, warm and full around the ankles above her arctics, and Shirley had a pair, too, brown ones. Caroline's had come from a New York store and Shirley's from the faithful mail-order catalogue, but the children decided there was little to choose between them.

Wading through the snow, dragging the sled behind them, the little girls looked like two long-legged gnomes, one brown, one green.

(To Be Continued Next Thursday)

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

There Was a Tiny Silver and Turquoise Ring for Caroline: *A Drawing by Kate Seredy*

A Day at a Brittany Market

"TOMORROW is market day. You will want to see the market, will you not?" Our landlady spoke good French, though she was a Breton. She made a picturesque figure in her crisp, white Breton cap made in the shape that was always used by the women of her village, her full black dress and white apron. We replied in French.

"Indeed we do," I said enthusiastically. "Don't we, Louise?"

"Oh, yes, of course!" cried Louise. "But yesterday was fair day at Quimper. There were lovely things there. I got a Breton cap."

"Wednesday is our fair day," said Madame Mordic. "There are very pretty things. Laces, caps, vegetables—and pigs! Oh, yes, pigs. This is a famous place for them. Little Mademoiselle will enjoy them."

"Do you think I can buy a cap?" asked Louise. "One like yours, Madame? It is so pretty!"

"Little Mademoiselle is making a collection of Breton caps," I added. "She has a cap from each village that we have visited. They are all very different."

"Quite different. But we think ours the prettiest," said Madame Mordic. "Yes, you can buy a cap, no doubt, Mademoiselle."

The cap that Louise wished to have was quite small. It rose in a tiny point in front and stood out in two little ears, one on each side of the head. The Bretons of our landlady's village had worn that shape of cap ever since they could remember. That is the way one can tell at a glance from what town a woman comes. Her cap tells you. Of course there are other differences of costume in the various towns; but the cap is unmistakable.

The next morning, bright and early, Louise and I started out. It was a fine day. We strolled along the quaint street, picking our way over the cobblestones. There were sidewalks on some of the streets, but they were very narrow ones. We looked at the picturesque houses and into the windows of the shops. We knew that we were going in the right direction, for we had only to follow the way that everyone else was going. All roads lead to the market on market day.

Men, women and children passed us. The men and women all carried baskets, usually filled with produce that they were to sell. We met others returning with bright-colored vegetables and fruit. The men wore black suits, trimmed with bands of velvet on the jackets; and black sailor hats, each with a long ribbon hanging down the back. The little boys and girls were dressed exactly like their parents.

"I don't see how the children can play in those thick suits," whispered Louise. "And those long, heavy skirts must be hot."

"But they look pretty," I answered. "By the way, I wonder where our artist friend is. She must be out somewhere, sketching, this morning."

"Oh, there are some pigs!" exclaimed Louise. "Oh, how funny!"

A man, clad in the rural costume of Brittany, blue smock, wooden shoes and black sailor hat, was coming from the market with a newly purchased pig in his arms. His cart stood waiting on the other side of the street. He had only a little way to go.

But master pig was not accustomed to being carried about in so unceremonious a fashion. He squealed and struggled, and being very fat and slippery, finally leaped to the ground and scuttled away as fast as his plump legs would carry him. "Ha! ha! ha! ha!" laughed everyone. The people stopped to see the fun.

In and out among the crowd went the pig, nearly overturning a small boy in his haste. The man was close behind. Under the cart, then over it, went piggy, seeming to enjoy the fun. At last he ran plump into the arms of a Breton woman who stood squarely in his path spreading out her wide skirts so that he could not pass. He was caught at last. His owner, grinning broadly, put him safely in the cart and drove away.

Other men and women passed us, leading pigs to be sold or exchanged for some other thing. Dog carts filled with hens and chickens trotted by.

"Oh, there she is! She's painting! Oh Auntie—look!" cried Louise.

She pointed to a picturesque corner where our artist friend sat painting. And—what do you think? A large pig was standing behind her, looking over her shoulder! Perhaps he admired the picture. Perhaps not. But when his nose touched her ear our friend jumped to her feet. How we laughed to see her expression of surprise! It was doubtless the first time that she had ever listened to such outspoken grunts of criticism.

Soon we came to the market place. How pretty it looked in the bright morning sunshine! The great cathedral loomed tall on one side, looking down on the square, with its booths arranged in a circle, covered with white cloths and piled high with every conceivable thing; vegetables, clothing, pies and cakes, caps, handmade lace and many other wares; while, to one side were the live stock, pigs, cows, hens and chickens; baskets of eggs, and so on. The people moved to and fro, buying, bargaining—a picturesque crowd.

"Auntie! Auntie! I have found the caps! They are lovely! Just like Madame Mordic's!" called Louise.

She had found a new cap to add to her collection.

ETHEL C. BROWN.

[The German Translation of the Article Appears on Page 12]

Crafts Ancient and Modern

New Ways for Crowded Days

ANCIENT handicrafts have an attraction no novelty can rival. Boys and girls who have learned the Indian ways of basketry, of leathercraft and metal-work, are always interested in the tribal traditions surrounding the making of pottery. They are fascinated by the skillful fashioning, from earth's homeliest substances, of the beautiful bowls and vessels which the Indians make.

Long before the Hebrews carried their earthenware vessels from Egypt with them into the wilderness, pottery was an established craft. In many camps kilns have been built in which to fire the pieces which the campers make. Often, however, pottery-making has been omitted because of the difficulty in obtaining a kiln, which must be fired to an excessive heat for the baking of the clay.

Kitchen Oven Clay

Now, however, appears a specially prepared material known as kitchen oven clay which, as its name suggests, can be fired in an ordinary oven used for purposes of cooking. This means that once the beginner has mastered the craft of building, by hand-coiling or by throwing on the wheel, or of modeling his piece of pottery, he has only to put it in the kitchen oven, and bake it at the moderate heat of 250 degrees, for about 15 minutes. By that time it is of the required "biscuit" hardness and, when cooled, can be dipped into or painted over with glaze.

The glaze, too, does not need the customary firing. In fact, it requires no firing at all, for it is liquid in form and hardens when left to dry for a day or two. The clay, obtained in a powdered form, is one of the newest supplies available at the Fellowcrafters organization in Boston. The glaze, in bottles, comes in a variety of colors.

A self-hardening clay, which requires no baking at all, and goes by the name of Mastique, also comes in powder form and, as in the case of the kitchen oven clay, requires merely to be mixed with water. This has, however, the disadvantage for the worker who does not complete a piece at one sitting, that it hardens to a stone-like condition in about 24 hours.

For many projects this is of course desirable. Book-ends, tiles, ornaments modeled in various forms, and dishes molded upon other dishes, are popular pieces in this material. For this there is also a special glaze, of a crackled appearance, in various colors, which comes in sheets with an asbestos base and can be applied to the clay when moist.

Many books have been written on the potter's craft. Those of Charles F. Binns are available at most public libraries and are written so that the beginner can grasp the essentials in assembling his own equipment and making his pottery. Instruction sheets for producing objects from the self-hardening clay list the materials as:

Pottery powder (one four-pound bag, costing $1, has made ten medium and small-sized articles); assorted colors of flexible glaze (15 cents a sheet); molding wax or plasticine; vaseline; oil paints or turpentine or earth colors; mixing bowl, kitchen spoon and knife; sandpaper; candle; water.

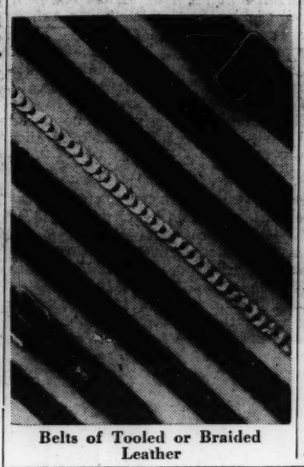
Sculptures can be modeled or carved if the clay is allowed to get almost hard, but not quite dry, before working on it.

Weaving in New Ways

Weaving, also a craft of great antiquity, springs readily to the thought as a complementary interest. There are many small, simplified looms to be purchased for the weaving of narrow linens, samplers and woolen textiles.

For those who do not wish to go to the expense of a loom the Easiweave pin frames now on the market at craft stores and ten-cent stores, for the price of twenty cents, permit the production of a number of vertical and horizontal weaves, blocks, plaids, herringbones, stripes and mixtures. Bags, sweaters, wraps, skirts and even coats can be made, using either a number of squares the size of the frame unit, or larger pieces woven by fitting several frames together.

This new form of weaving is a combination of frame-weaving and needlework, a needle threaded with yarn taking the place of the shuttle. It can easily be carried about in a knitting bag. It is rapid and inexpensive. The fabrics produced are soft and attractive, having a genuine hand-made quality and a charming informality.



Belts of Tooled or Braided Leather

A new textbook entitled "Braiding and Knotting," by C. A. Belash, calls attention to the increasing popularity of this craft. Gay bracelets, belts, buttons, dog leashes, lanyards and watch guards can be made in almost any colors or color combinations by knotting and braiding.

Gimp is the material being used today. It is a form of coated cotton or linen cord, and is washable and waterproof. Supplies such as steel bands for the bracelet foundation, snaps for the dog leash, buckles for the dog collar, snaps for the watch guard, and buckles for belts can be purchased from a supply store for a very small sum.

The craft includes a great variety of patterns, and many useful articles can be made with a very modest outlay.

PEARL STRACHAN

(This is the last of four articles on camp crafts, which have appeared on this page on successive Thursdays.)

Photographs by Bayard Wootten

Girls Working at Looms (Upper) and Hooking Rugs (Lower) at One of the Large Southern Blue Ridge Mountain Camps in Northeast Georgia

The Singer Boys of Vienna

THE Viennese Singer Boys are back in Austria again after their longest concert tour, lasting nine months, during which they sang in South America, Australia, the Fiji Islands, Honolulu, Hawaii, and the United States of America.

This memorable tour made many new friends for the boys, among whom were several professional singers and choir-masters in Australia and America who intend to visit Austria in order to stay in the choir's own house and to study music.

It is nearly 450 years since Maximilian I of Hapsburg founded this boys' choir in order that it might take part in the services that were held in the Court's Castle Chapel. Since that time successions of Viennese boys with specially good voices have been chosen for this purpose, among whom may be mentioned Franz Schubert who, as a "Singer Boy," acquired his first musical education.

Mozart and Hadyn were also members of the choir, and in more recent years famous conductors such as Hans Richter, Felix Mottl, Clemens Kraus, as well as many well-known opera singers and members of the Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra.

In 1918, when the Austrian Monarchy came to an end, it seemed as if the choir, whose services had been used by the court, might come to an end as well. Its tradition and history, however, were so strong that it continued to exist until, in recent years a most prosperous revival took place due to the enthusiasm and indefatigable labors of its leader, Dean Rector Josef Schmitt, and its conductor, Dr. Gruber.

Today the activities of the Singer Boys extend far beyond those of its original design. Besides sacred music their programs now include folk songs of many countries, operatic choruses, waltzes by Johann Strauss, and complete light operas, in which the boys perform all the parts themselves.

While enjoying their work to the full, the boys delight their audiences wherever they go, their artistic ability being of such a high quality that they have been invited to give their concerts and performances in nearly every country in the world.

The choir is now divided into three groups of 20 singers each. It also is provided with a reserve group. While two of the groups are on tour the third remains in Vienna to sing in the castle chapel and to rehearse for new programs.

While all these delightful activities are going on school studies must not be neglected, and the boys, whose ages range from 10 to 12, have to work very hard in order to keep up to the standard of other boys of the same age who attend school regularly. They have, in fact, to pack a whole year's work into four to six months.

The boys' interests are, however, well looked after in order that nothing shall be overdone, and since they earn plenty of money by their singing they can afford to live in a beautiful modern castle, with large playgrounds, a skating rink, and swimming pool. In the summer the boys are taken up to the mountains in the Tyrol where another home is waiting for them. Here they study music and also act as hosts to the 250 foreign guests for whom accommodation is provided.

Castle Wilhelminenberg, in Vienna, remains a home for the boys long after they cease to be members of the choir—which happens when their voices break—and shelters them, if necessary, until they are able to support themselves.

Every year thousands of boys apply for membership to the choir, of whom about 400 are chosen to be tested, between 80 and 100 being finally admitted. A film of the boys, called "Singing Youth," has been made at Castle Wilhelminenberg, the grown-up parts being taken by professional actors and actresses from Viennese theaters.

A Perfect Attendance Record

WHEN Harry Hamilton graduated from Kenmore High School, Kenmore, N. Y., in June, a special certificate was presented to him in acknowledgment of his perfect attendance record. Harry had completed 13½ years in schools in Kenmore without having been absent or tardy on a single occasion.

WITH movies around the corner, and radios in every home, children nowadays need special encouragement to *read for pleasure*. In meeting this problem, The Christian Science Monitor may prove a valuable aid. It is a newspaper that both you and the youngsters will approve . . . making a special appeal to them through a daily feature page that contains cartoon strips, children's stories and jokes, and two specially edited pages weekly—The Children's Page and the Young Folks' Page.

This in itself is unusual—but not more unusual than the pages themselves. Fiction on The Children's Page is of a uniformly high standard, amply imaginative, with plenty of fun and humor, yet avoiding unnecessary sensationalism. Informative articles treat interesting subjects in an attractive way. Includes poetry, puzzles, a monthly book review column, and Nature column.

The Young Folk's Page is more mature, its topics cover a wider range, it treats problems of which the older children have become aware, yet always with the idealism that permeates the Monitor as a whole. It also contains carefully selected fiction, poetry, articles on art, music, and allied topics.

Both these pages emphasize the unique place of the Monitor as a newspaper for the home—indeed a "fit-for-the-family newspaper," as one authority describes it. Why not introduce it to your family? Subscribe for it for six weeks at the special introductory rate of $1.

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Business and Industry

U. S. Internal Revenue Rises $220,772,808 in Fiscal Year

Commerce and Finance

$200,000,000 Drop In Life Insurance Payments in 1935

CHICAGO (AP) — Life insurance payments totaling almost $3,000,000,000 were made to policy holders and beneficiaries in the United States and Canada during 1935, the insurance magazine, the National Underwriter, reports.

The exact figure was given as $2,908,653,302. This was $200,000,000 below the 1934 total $3,101,525,930.

The reduction since last year was due to two reasons, the magazine said: First, "because of the decided improvement in business and general economic conditions," fewer persons had to stop payments and cash in on their policies; and second, prevailing low interest rates on investments cut down dividends.

The 1935 payments, the magazine continued, boosted the five year total to nearly $16,000,000,000, or "over $10,000,000 for every working day."

The passing of the late Will Rogers, the comedian, in a plane crash with Wiley Post occasioned the fourth largest individual payment, the report related. It was $582,000.

"Mr. Rogers had nearly $1,000,000 of life insurance at one time," it was explained, "but most of this was in endowment policies which matured before his death."

The Rogers' insurance was exceeded by that of the late Benjamin Bensinger, of Chicago, president of the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company, with $2,500,000; the late Calvert B. Cottrell, of Westerly, R. I., president of C. B. Cottrell Sons Company, with $1,020,000; and the late John G. Treanor, of Los Angeles, with $670,783, all of whom died last year.

Automobile accidents were given as the basis for fatality claims of $35,000,000. This figure did not include "millions paid for disability and under automobile liability contracts."

Permanent disability payments aggregated $96,656,355, a 1 per cent jump from the 1934 figure of $95,319,222.

Double indemnity payments went down 5 per cent from 1934's total of $22,873,071 to $21,691,081.

Group insurance, the report said, was "increasing markedly," about $80,000,000 being paid out in 1935 on 45,000 lives covered by blanket policies taken out by employers.

World Consumption Of Tin in May 1400 Tons Below April

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — World apparent consumption of tin in May, 1936, was 1400 tons lower than in April and was also lower than the figure for May of last year by about 2000 tons, according to the International Tin Research and Development Council's Bulletin published by The Hague Statistical Office.

In the year ended May, 1936, world production of tin was 152,463 tons against 119,219 tons in the previous year. World apparent consumption in the year ended May, 1936, totaled 146,527 tons, showing an increase of nearly 21,000 tons over the total for the previous year. Only two decreases are recorded out of 15 countries which use more than 1000 tons of tin per annum; in Germany there was a decrease of 5.4 per cent to 9388 tons and in Spain a decrease of 7.4 per cent to 1500 tons.

The chief increases occurred in the United States, 30.1 per cent; U. S. S. R., 30.6 per cent; Czechoslovakia, 38.4 per cent; Holland, 19.1 per cent; Belgium, 18.8 per cent; India, 13.4 per cent, and the United Kingdom, 10.7 per cent.

World production of tinplate in the year ended May, 1936, is given as 3,285,000 tons against 3,126,000 tons in the preceding year. The world output of motor vehicles in the year ended May, 1936, totaled 5,347,000 against 4,286,000 vehicles in the previous year. This represents an increase of more than 24 per cent.

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Latin America Profitable Field for Foreign Capital

Weekly Latin-American Article

By Monitor Correspondent of Latin-American News

PANAMA — Once treasure-trove ground, Latin America today offers another kind of lure in the form of a field for foreign capital, which would tap its resources. Recent figures disclose that British capital of about $5,000,000,000, United States capital of an equal amount, and German, Italian and other capital in lesser sums has made its way into the republics all the way from Mexico into Argentina.

Naturally, therefore, business interests look to this land of potential wealth for further expansion. Through the United States Department of State reciprocal trade agreements are sought which would direct the flow of Latin-American commerce northward rather than across the Atlantic. The distribution of money invested in Latin America by mercantile organizations of the United States may be roughly divided as follows:

Cuba	$1,000,000,000
Mexico	1,000,000,000
Central and South America	3,000,000,000

Because Mexican, Caribbean and Central American trade with the United States is more easily controlled, on account of proximity, it is interesting to see what particular South American republics have attracted large sums of United States capital. A recent issue of a Pan American Union commercial review provides the information.

Distribution of Capital

According to statistics compiled and taken from a book written by Dr. Dudley Maynard Phelps of the University of Michigan, the Union condenses its findings as follows:

Argentina	$402,337,000
Brazil	554,308,000
Chile	496,000,000
Uruguay	21,000,000

The first three are known as the ABC nations of South America and occupy about the same influential position over the other countries as Mexico exercises over Central America. Uruguay was probably included because of its increasing importance in southern affairs.

Further, to explain how the four sums are distributed, the union divides the amounts into enterprises. It lists the following table:

Argentina	
Oil companies and the extraction of mineral products	$55,498,000
Manufacturing projects	105,280,000
Public utilities	215,000,000
Minor assembly and servicing organizations	26,559,000
Total	$402,337,000
Brazil	
Branch manufacturing plants	$47,165,000
Merchandising	2,143,000
Oil companies	15,000,000
Public utilities	490,000,000
Total	$554,308,000
Chile	
Branch manufacturing	$12,000,000
Public utilities	126,000,000
Mining properties	358,000,000
Total	$496,000,000
Uruguay	
Branch plants	$14,534,000
Not listed	6,466,000
Total	$21,000,000

To what specific causes "industrial migration," as the Pan American Union labels the investment of northern capital in Latin America, may be attributed, the suggestion is made that meat-packing plants in Argentina, Uruguay and Brazil, mining companies in Chile, etc., wanted to be close to raw material.

Factors Attracting Capital

The suggestion is also made that other factors were taken into consideration such as low-cost labor, tariff protection by operating within a country having high duties, and the simplification of marketing problems.

Beyond these reasons the Union points to two fundamental considerations. It mentions economic development of the country in which foreign capital is invested and the political and social situation which might affect capital.

As to future trade, the Union explains that Dr. Phelps believes that reasons which motivated companies to migrate in the past may be overshadowed by political instability, restrictive governmental regulations and competition from governmentally owned or operated organizations.

To this last factor might be added that during the last few years there has been a definite trend toward economic nationalism. Mexico, of course, has gone in for nationalism in a big way; yet its Government has been frank in declaring that the republic needs foreign capital as long as capital subscribes to the laws of the nation.

Undoubtedly the southern countries will strive for economic independence. But the fact must not be overlooked that Latin America needs capital. Great Britain and the United States can supply it. If the signs of the times (new commercial treaties and inter-American co-ordination movements) mean anything at all, capital will find its way southward, for the ways of nations have not greatly changed over the centuries.

G. H. C.

Indianapolis Water $13,827,000 Issue Is Offered Public

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Morgan Stanley & Co. is head of a banking syndicate offering to the public today a new issue of $13,827,000 of first mortgage 3½ per cent bonds of the Indianapolis Water Company. The bonds, dated July 1, 1936, and maturing July 1, 1966, will be priced at par and accrued interest.

The syndicate besides Morgan Stanley includes Brown Harriman & Co., Cassatt & Co., W. H. Newbold's Sons & Co., and Graham, Parsons & Co.

The net proceeds to the company from the sale of these bonds, estimated at $13,363,582.75 after deducting expenses, will be used to the extent of $13,157,140 to provide funds for the redemption of all of the company's funded debt outstanding in the hands of the public and to the extent of $206,442.75 for general corporate purposes.

The outstanding bonds which will be redeemed as a result of this financing are: $3,731,000 of first and refunding 4½s, due Jan. 1, 1940, to be redeemed at 104 on Jan. 1, 1937; $4,500,000 of first lien and refunding 5½s, due March 1, 1953, at 102½ on Sept. 1, 1936; $786,000 of 5½s, series of 1924, due Sept. 1, 1954, at 102½ on Sept. 1, 1936; $2,573,000 of 5s, series of 1935, due Dec. 1, 1960, at 105 on Dec. 1, 1936, and $1,102,000 of 5s, series of 1930, due March 1, 1970, at 105 on Sept. 1, 1936.

The new 3½ per cent bonds will be redeemable at the option of the company, in whole or in part, on any interest payment date, on at least 60 days' notice, at 105 to and including July 1, 1941; at 104 thereafter to and including July 1, 1946; at 103 thereafter to and including July 1, 1951; at 102 thereafter to July 1, 1956; at 101 thereafter to July 1, 1961, and at par thereafter to maturity. The bonds will also be redeemable by the trustee for the purpose of the sinking fund or improvement fund on Jan. 1, 1942, and upon each first day of January next following the end of each five-year period thereafter until maturity, at the redemption prices indicated above.

Foreign Trade Convention Set for Fall at Chicago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The National Foreign Trade Convention is to be held this year at Chicago on Nov. 18 to 20, inclusive, according to an announcement made by Mr. James A. Farrell, chairman of the National Foreign Trade Council. A record attendance is promised by the Chicago convention committee which is responsible for local arrangements.

In Mr. Farrell's announcement, reference is made to the last convention held in Chicago in 1919, which was attended by 2000 delegates from all parts of the country.

Internal Revenue Tax Collections Largest Since 1921

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Internal revenue collections for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1936, totaled $3,520,208,381, exceeding the 1935 fiscal year by $220,772,808, according to the Bureau of Internal Revenue. Receipts for the current year were, after a deduction of $454,585,151 of processing taxes on agricultural commodities, invalidated by the Supreme Court.

Federal income this year was the largest for any fiscal period since 1921 when revenues totaled $4,595,000,000. A "breakdown" of receipts showed that the income tax was once more tending toward its former dominant position as a chief source of Government income.

Gains in Many Directions

Income and excess profits taxes, amounting to $1,427,447,594, rose $321,656,729, both individual and corporation taxes registering substantial increases. Likewise, the manufacturers' excise and stamp taxes showed important gains.

Corporation taxes were the largest single source of revenue with $738,522,229, an increase of $166,404,353. The individual income taxes totaled $674,416,074, a gain of $147,303,567. Excess profits taxes amounted to $14,509,290, an increase of $7,948,807.

Liquor taxes went ahead of tobacco for the first time since repeal of the prohibition amendment, totaling $505,464,037, an increase of $94,442,264.

Tobacco yielded $501,165,728 in Federal revenue, exceeding the 1935 fiscal year by $41,987,102. The cigarette tax was $425,486,470, a gain of $40,026,900. The tax on manufactured tobacco was $55,412,759, an increase of $1,040,345; the cigar tax, $12,227,751, a gain of $534,892, and on snuff $8,511,662, an increase of $91,376.

Big Gain in Gasoline Tax

The manufacturers' excise taxes brought $382,652,152 and were $40,617,397 heavier than the year before. In this group the gasoline tax was heaviest at $177,119,040, a gain of $15,586,748. The excise tax on automobiles and motorcycles other than trucks totaled $48,200,855, an increase of $10,197,520, and on lubricating oils $27,102,831, a drop of $897,417.

Stamp taxes accounted for $68,989,885 of the internal revenue receipts, a gain of $25,856,512. These taxes were headed by the capital stock and transfer assessment of $33,054,798, an increase of $17,307,425.

The tax on bonds of indebtedness, issues of capital stock and similar papers amounted to $28,162,658, a rise of $10,227,881.

The capital stock tax was given as $94,942,751, an increase of $3,434,630. The estate tax was $218,780,753, a gain of $78,340,071, and the gift tax $160,056,761, an increase of $88,387,464.

The admissions tax to theaters and other places of amusement, always a good indicator of national income, amounted to $17,112,175, an increase of $1,732,778. The tax on playing cards totaled $4,143,698, a drop of $207,600, and on silver bullion sales or transfers $685,188, a reduction of $464,202.

Copper Demand Better Abroad Than in U. S.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Although deliveries of refined copper from North and South America to the United States declined from 1,119,000 short tons in 1929 to 336,000 tons in 1932, and then rose to 580,000 tons in 1935, the foreign market showed a much greater improvement. Deliveries to foreign consumers by North and South American producers rose from 289,000 tons in 1932 to 534,000 tons in 1935, or to a higher figure than in 1929 when foreign deliveries amounted to 527,000 tons. Whereas in 1929, the United States's market for copper was nearly double the foreign market, the foreign market in 1935 was larger than the United States's market, according to Alexander Hamilton Institute.

Preliminary figures covering the first six months of 1936 indicate that the expansion of copper consumption in foreign countries may have temporarily come to an end in 1935. Foreign consumption in the first six months was 7.2 per cent smaller than in the same period last year. This curtailment, however, was more than offset by a continuation of the expansion movement in the United States.

Consumption of copper in the United States during the first six months was 46.6 per cent larger than in the corresponding period of 1935. Consequently, world consumption showed an increase of 9.2 per cent over a year ago. While production during the first six months was 7.2 per cent larger than in the same period last year, consumption was in excess of the output and stocks, which have been on the decrease during the past three years, showed a further reduction.

Bank Clearings Up 7.8 P. C. Over 1935

NEW YORK (AP)—Bank clearings in 22 leading cities totaled $5,729,407,000 in the week ended July 22, according to Dun & Bradstreet. This was an increase of 7.8 per cent over the $5,315,471,000 reported in the same week last year.

This contrasted with a decline of 14.3 per cent in clearings last week compared with the same period in 1935.

All outside centers reported a good increase, but there was a minor dip in clearings at New York, which totaled $3,561,464,000, compared with $3,608,318,000 in the 1935 comparative.

Cities showing the largest gains over a year ago were: Dallas 43.4 per cent; St. Louis 41.4 per cent; Detroit 41.8 per cent; Kansas City 40.3 per cent; Cleveland 39.9 per cent; Atlanta 38.9 per cent, and Pittsburgh, 36.1 per cent.

Clearings at Chicago totalled $301,900,000, a gain of 27.5 per cent over the $236,700,000 in the same 1935 period.

Middle West Real Estate Bonds Decline in June

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Average prices of Middle West real estate bonds declined 0.3 per cent in June following an advance of 0.3 per cent in May, according to a report of Amott, Baker & Co. For the first six months of this year, the prices, based on the market action of 200 typical issues, have shown an advance of 4.4 per cent.

The average prices for $1000 of face value decreased from $334 to $333 during the month. The quoted price was $319 on January 1.

Chicago issues were largely responsible for the slight decline for June. A decrease of 1.3 per cent was recorded for the 120 Chicago issues used in compiling the averages. Current Chicago prices are $314 compared with $307 on January 1.

Electric Equipment Demand Increasing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Electrical equipment by utilities increases substantially in the first half of 1936 although purchases are still well below the levels for the period from 1920 through 1930, according to Standard Statistics.

In the instance of one of the larger electrical equipment companies, orders for central station equipment were almost 85 per cent above those for the first six months of 1935. Moreover, these orders accounted for approximately 22 per cent of new business for the period, while demand from the same source for the first six months of last year accounted for only 15 per cent of the total.

Indications are that demand by utilities for equipment will continue to increase, in view of the high level of power production indicated for the coming year. The upward trend has thus far been restricted by the more efficient utilization of present capacity, the interchange of power between systems through interconnections, and the more even distribution of the load, with the increases in demand affecting the off-peak rather than the peak load.

Grand Rapids Furniture Exposition Big Success

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—The biggest semiannual Grand Rapids Furniture Exposition since 1929 has closed with 1560 visiting buyers registered. This attendance was nearly 20 per cent ahead of the total for the 1935 summer market and nearly 30 per cent ahead of the showing last January.

All but four states were represented in the latest market, only Wyoming, New Mexico, Vermont and Nevada, failing to send buyers here. In addition to the 44 states which sent visitors, the District of Columbia, two Canadian provinces, and two other foreign countries, Austria and Venezuela, were represented.

Berkey & Gay officials declared the business booked at the two markets surpassed expectations, adding that they would have to bend every effort toward stepping up production to get the orders out on time.

Martin J. Dregge, president of the Luce Furniture Company, reported that his factory is assured of peak production at least for the remainder of the year.

The Robert W. Irwin Company has announced a new national advertising campaign in which photographs of Warner Brothers motion picture stars from stills of films in which Irwin furniture is used, will be featured.

Rise in Newspaper Advertising for June 16.8 P. C. Over 1935

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Newspaper advertising showed an increase of 2.8 per cent in June over May, according to Printers' Ink.

For June, 1936, the index figure stood at 88.9, as compared with 86.5 for the preceding month.

The June index also shows that there has been a pick-up of 16.8 per cent from June a year ago.

The Printers' Ink compilation uses an index figure of 100 to represent the average of newspaper advertising linage for the five-year period, 1928-1932.

An individual index for radio advertising is also reported by Printers' Ink. This, for the month of June, stands at 203.3 as compared with 184.4 for May, an advance of 10.2 per cent.

Farm Cash Income Rises $335,000,000

By the Associated Press

Washington

THE Agriculture Department estimates that for the first six months of 1936 farmers' cash income aggregated $3,291,000,000, an increase of $335,000,000 over the same period last year.

Officials said the six-month total this year included $171,000,000 in AAA payments, compared with $286,000,000 of such payments in the same period of 1935.

Cash income of farmers in June from the sale of farm products was estimated at $582,000,000. Officials said this represented an increase of $144,000,000 over the same month last year and compared with $526,000,000 in May this year.

Midsummer Letup in the Steel Industry Reported Less Than Usual

NEW YORK (AP)—The steel industry is assured of the most satisfactory mid-summer operations in years, the weekly review of Iron Age says.

A strong contra-seasonal demand for nearly all products, coupled with the greater firmness in prices than has been in evidence since the period of the NRA code, forms the basis for the optimistic prediction, the trade publication said.

"While the current high rate of production, which this week the Iron Age estimates at 71 per cent, is reducing the heavy backlogs that were partly built up during June," the review said, "the well-sustained July demand is raising high hopes that August output will fall only moderately below that of this month.

"Purchases by automobile manufacturers for 1937 models are counted upon next month to take up some of the slack that will result from completion of orders that were booked prior to the July 1 price advance."

The increase of 2 percentage points in the steel ingot rate this week, the survey declared, is accounted for partly by resumption of production at the Portsmouth, Ohio, works of the Wheeling Steel Corporation, which was affected by labor troubles, and the starting up of the National Tube Company plant at Lorain, Ohio, after a short period of vacations and repairs. Some individual units of the industry are operating at well over 90 per cent, the trade papers said.

Steel scrap at Pitsburgh is 25 cents a ton higher, resulting in a further slight advance in the Iron Age composite to $13.25 a ton.

This is not an Offering Prospectus. The offer of these Bonds is made only by means of the Offering Prospectus. This is published on behalf of only those of the undersigned who are registered dealers in securities in this State.

This issue, though registered, is not approved or disapproved by the Securities and Exchange Commission, which does not pass on the merits of any registered securities.

$13,827,000

Indianapolis Water Company

First Mortgage Bonds, 3½% Series due 1966

Dated July 1, 1936 — *Due July 1, 1966*

Interest payable January 1 and July 1, in Philadelphia or New York

FIDELITY-PHILADELPHIA TRUST COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, TRUSTEE

Coupon Bonds in denominations of $500 and $1,000, registerable as to principal

Redeemable, at the option of the Company, in whole or in part, on any interest payment date prior to maturity, on at least 30 days' published notice, at the following prices and accrued interest: to and including July 1, 1941, at 105%; thereafter to and including July 1, 1946, at 104%; thereafter to and including July 1, 1951, at 103%; thereafter to and including July 1, 1956, at 102%; thereafter to and including July 1, 1961, at 101%; and thereafter, at 100%.

Also redeemable for the Sinking or Improvement Fund on January 1, 1942, and upon each first day of January next following the end of each five-year period thereafter until maturity, at the redemption prices indicated above.

Pennsylvania taxes not exceeding five mills refundable as provided in the Indenture

Issuance and sale authorized by The Public Service Commission, of the State of Indiana

The following is merely a brief outline of certain information contained in the Offering Prospectus and is subject to the more detailed statements in the Offering Prospectus and the Registration Statement, which also include important information not outlined or indicated herein. The Offering Prospectus, which must be furnished to each purchaser, should be read prior to any purchase of these Bonds.

THE COMPANY — *Indianapolis Water Company was incorporated under the Laws of the State of Indiana on April 23, 1881. On June 27, 1936, the Company provided for its perpetual corporate existence by proper corporate action and filing under "The Indiana General Corporation Act". The Company is controlled by Indianapolis Water Works Securities Company through ownership of 499,935 shares of the Company's outstanding Common Stock, which stock is pledged with The Pennsylvania Company for Insurances on Lives and Granting Annuities, Trustee under Indenture of Indianapolis Water Works Securities Company, dated January 1, 1928. Indianapolis Water Works Securities Company is controlled by The C. H. Geist Co., Inc., which in turn is controlled by C. H. Geist. Since its organization in 1881 the Company has owned and operated a water works system devoted to supplying water for domestic, commercial and industrial uses and for fire hydrant service in the City of Indianapolis and vicinity thereof, such area having a population estimated to be in excess of 383,000. The Company has no present intention of varying the general character of its business. The Company's sources of water supply are principally the White River and fifty-six deep rock wells. The Company owns certain lands and flowage rights on Fall Creek, to be used at some future time for development of an additional source of water supply. Among other properties, the Company owns water gathering, pumping, purification, storage and transmission and distribution facilities.*

CAPITALIZATION

	Outstanding with the public as of April 30, 1936
Funded Debt:	
First and Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds, 4½% due January 1, 1940	$3,731,000(a)
First Lien and Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds,	
Five and One-Half Per Cent. Series of 1923, due March 1, 1953	4,500,000
Five and One-Half Per Cent. Series of 1924, due September 1, 1954	786,000
Five Per Cent. Series of 1925, due December 1, 1960	2,573,000
5% Series of 1930, due March 1, 1970	1,102,000(b)
Total Funded Debt	$12,692,000
Capital Stock:	
Five Per Cent. Cumulative Preferred Stock, Series "A", $100 par value	$1,054,900
Common Stock Without Nominal or Par Value (500,000 shares)	5,250,000
Total Capital Stock	$6,304,900

(a) Not including $6,089,000 principal amount pledged with Fidelity-Philadelphia Trust Company, Trustee under the First Lien and Refunding Mortgage, dated March 1, 1923, and supplemental indentures thereto.

(b) Not including $661,000 principal amount held by the Company in its treasury as of April 30, 1936, and $474,000 additional principal amount issued as of July 3, 1936 and now held in the Company's treasury.

PURPOSE OF ISSUE — *The Company will use the net proceeds from the sale of these Bonds (estimated at $13,363,582.75 after deducting expenses), to the extent of $13,157,140 to redeem all of the Company's funded debt now outstanding in the hands of the public, and to the extent of $206,442.75 for general corporate purposes.*

EARNINGS — *Earnings of the Company for the years ended December 31, 1933, 1934 and 1935 and for the four months period ended April 30, 1936 shown in the Offering Prospectus and subject to related notes and other relevant information, are summarized below:*

Years Ended December 31	Operating Revenues	Total Net Earnings	Interest on Funded Debt	Other Income Deductions	Net Income
1933	$2,418,740	$1,198,755	$642,375	$55,877	$500,503
1934	2,503,508	1,270,817	642,375	53,070	575,372
1935	2,445,321	1,202,938	642,375	51,266	509,297
1936*	834,171	395,913	214,125	16,915	164,873

* *Four months ended April 30, 1936.*

Annual interest charges on the $13,827,000 Bonds to be outstanding upon completion of the present financing and the retirement of the present outstanding funded debt will amount to $483,945.

NEW BONDS — *The First Mortgage Bonds, 3½% Series due 1966 are to be issued under and secured by the Company's First Mortgage to be dated July 1, 1936. These Bonds, in the opinion of counsel for the Company, will be secured by a first lien upon all property owned at the date of the Mortgage or which may thereafter be owned by the Company, with certain minor exceptions. The Mortgage provides that the Company shall pay into a Sinking or Improvement Fund for the benefit of this series of Bonds, annually on the first day of July beginning July 1, 1937, a sum in cash equal to ½ of 1% of the maximum principal amount of Bonds of this series which have been issued at any time, or, in lieu thereof, may certify to the Trustee certain property additions to the extent of 75% thereof, as provided in the Mortgage. The Company may also use certain property additions, as provided in the Mortgage and to the extent aforesaid, as a basis for the withdrawal of cash from said Sinking or Improvement Fund. The Mortgage provides that additional Bonds of this series or any other duly authorized series may be issued from time to time without limitation as to aggregate principal amount of any or all series but subject to certain restrictions, and when issued such Bonds will rank pari passu with this series. The Mortgage does not permit the issuance of securities which will rank ahead of the new Bonds. Substitution of properties securing the issue is permitted, under certain conditions, without notice to the bondholders.*

UNDERWRITING — *Subject to certain terms and conditions, the Underwriters named below have severally agreed to purchase these Bonds from the Company at 98%, or a total of $13,550,460, plus accrued interest. Such Bonds are to be offered to the public at 100%, or a total of $13,827,000, plus accrued interest. The underwriting discounts are 2%, or a total of $276,540.*

Price 100% and Accrued Interest

The Underwriters have agreed to purchase these Bonds when, as and if issued and accepted by the Underwriters, and subject to the approval of Messrs. Morgan, Lewis and Bockius, counsel for the Underwriters. Legal matters in connection with the Bonds have been passed upon for the Company by Joseph A. Slattery, Esq., and opinions as to water rights and franchises and titles have been rendered by Messrs. Baker & Daniels. It is expected that delivery of temporary Bonds, exchangeable for definitive Bonds when prepared, will be made at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., on or about July 30, 1936, against payment therefor in New York funds.

As more fully set forth in the Offering Prospectus, the Underwriters have authorized the purchase and sale, in the open market or otherwise, of Bonds for their several accounts, either for long or short account, within the limits and during the period set forth in the Agreement between themselves.

Further information, particularly financial statements, is contained in the Registration Statement on file with the Securities and Exchange Commission, and in the Offering Prospectus which must be furnished to each purchaser and is obtainable only from such of the undersigned as are registered dealers in securities in this State.

MORGAN STANLEY & CO.
Incorporated

BROWN HARRIMAN & CO.
Incorporated

CASSATT & CO.
Incorporated

W. H. NEWBOLD'S SON & CO.

GRAHAM, PARSONS & CO.

Dated July 23, 1936.

Maritime Powers Of South America Rebuilding Navies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—Chile is the latest country in South America to look to its national defenses.

President Alessandri pressed for action at recent meetings in which the Finance Minister and the heads of the military, naval and air departments participated. Apart from an order for 20 training planes, placed 18 months ago in England, Chile has spent practically nothing on armaments since 1930.

Judging by newspaper controversy, the Chileans' first concern regarding national defense is the state of the navy. For many years, Chile was the first naval power of South America. Nitrate prosperity financed this power. Chile still has her long seaboard but her old nitrate prosperity has disappeared and it is becoming increasingly burdensome to maintain the naval budget at the old level. Yet popular opinion demands that the navy remain in first-class shape because ocean trading has increased and neighboring powers have augmented their fleets. Chile has one first-class capital ship, Almirante Latorre, a 27,000 battleship, remodernized according to post-Jutland principles; 11 large destroyers and nine submarines with one submarine depot ship, all acquired in England within the past decade. One coastal defense vessel and three cruisers are obsolete.

Fast Cruisers Favored

Naval officers are in favor of increasing the cruiser strength of the navy.

The air force also has been promised larger appropriations for expansion of equipment and personnel. In this department there is unanimous recognition of the necessity of keeping pace with the rapid development of aeronautical science and investing in the latest types of fighting and defensive planes.

The Peruvian Congress has been asked to vote 100,000,000 gold soles ($40,000,000) for a 10-year building program, to modernize the navy. The "building," of course, means purchase of foreign warships. It is understood that the purchase of three American light cruisers of the Omaha class has been agreed upon tentatively as one of the first steps in the 10-year plan. The purchase of these cruisers, together with the acquisition of modern submarines, destroyers and aircraft, will transform the Peruvian navy from a negligible fleet into a comparatively strong fighting force.

Argentina Prepares

Argentina's determination to have a voice in world affairs is reflected in the expenditure of more money on defense forces. Orders for seven destroyers have just been divided among three British yards. One of these yards, Vickers-Armstrong, already is constructing a training cruiser for Argentina. This, although destined for training purposes, is a first-class fighting unit, of 6500 tons, armed with nine 6½-inch guns, equipped with two Seagull-type amphibian planes, a high-speed design and with an extraordinary fuel capacity. It also is reliably reported from Buenos Aires that the Government will place orders for 120 military planes in the United States to be financed by the specially voted sum of 20,000,000 pesos. Also, the acquisition is announced of several 50-mile-an-hour torpedo launches from Germany, besides subsidiary orders for submarines, destroyers, antiaircraft and miscellaneous equipment from various countries. Naval orders recently placed, including the major contracts given to British yards, total approximately $40,000 000

The Argentine Navy also includes two other modern cruisers, slightly larger than the one being built in England. These two are Almirante Brown and 25 de Mayo. The two 28,000-ton battleships, Morena and Rivadavia, built in 1910, were modernized and refitted in 1925. There are, additionally, four old-type cruisers and two coastal defense vessels. The destroyer and submarine units are comparatively modern.

Brazil Commitments

Brazil also is engaged in considerable expansion of her defense services, though concrete steps, so far, have not been on the same scale as Argentina's. However, authoritative statements in Rio de Janeiro and London confirm reports that Brazil will place substantial orders in Britain—if she has not already done so.

Bolivia and Paraguay possess large stocks of military equipment and ammunition, as a result of the Chaco war. Neither power has naval commitments. Peru and Colombia both acquired large quantities of armaments before the Leticia conflict subsided, and their purchases were reflected in the latest United States arms export returns. Venezuela, also, recently modernized branches of her defense services.

These facts are not adduced in any alarmist spirit, but they are worthy of record just as much as all the peace plans in connection with the forthcoming inter-American conference at Buenos Aires. They explain to a certain extent the demand in various quarters that the problem of continental disarmament, the spiritual as well as the practical side, should be placed on the conference agenda. It is not suggested that a South American armaments race has begun, but the possibility will occur as the depression clouds continue to lift and unless there is some co-operative agreement at Buenos Aires or some other continental conference.

Europe's Arms Race Draw's Small Powers

(Continued from Page 1)

Roumania's estimated defense budget for 1936. Last year, however, Parliament voted a special defense fund of £4,000,000 over and above the ordinary budget. This fund is to be raised by special taxes on sugar, flour, petrol and housing. Half this amount is to be spent this year. About the time the announcement was made in Parliament, a new contract was signed with the Skoda armaments firm in Czechoslovakia.

Toward the end of the year the Roumanian Finance Minister announced armament orders with France and Czechoslovakia in amounts of £6,500,000 and £7,400,000 respectively. Further negotiations with France on the subject of debt arrears were also announced. More recently a barter arrangement with Sweden was reported. The Swedes agreed to take large quantities of Roumanian cereals, two thirds of which were to be paid for in arms and ammunition.

Portugal and Spain

Even little Portugal has been touched by Europe's arms race. In the spring the Government approved a £5,000,000 five-year rearmament plan; £1,500,000 will be spent this year, a fifth of this sum being devoted to the navy.

In neighboring Spain, too, the three services are stirring, particularly as their allocations for 1935 fell to a record low level. Last year the Lerroux Ministry proposed the construction of 12 gunboats and the modernization of two battleships. Under a national plan the army and air force were to be reorganized and the military base in the Balearic Islands completed and extended. At the same time the strength of the army was increased from 110,000 to 120,000.

This plan has received a slight setback since the advent of the Socialist regime, as the Central Government had been forced to concentrate on home affairs, and particularly on maintaining law and order and getting through Cortes the most crying social reforms promised at the elections.

Wallace Outlines Four-Point Program

By the Associated Press

Kansas City, Mo., July 23

HENRY A. WALLACE, Secretary of Agriculture, last night outlined a four-point program which he said might be useful in guarding the nation against future droughts.

Aside from the fundamental, long-time soil conservation program, Mr. Wallace listed these measures which he said might help protect both farmers and consumers:

Judicious commodity loans, especially in years of excessive supplies; the ever-normal granary; crop insurance; government purchase of land which definitely never should have been plowed.

"There was a time when man was entirely helpless in the face of drought," Mr. Wallace said. "We know now that man can take steps to mitigate the effects of lack of rain."

Princeton Acquires Chinese Library Of McGill University

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—The Institute of Advanced Study of Princeton University has acquired the Chinese library for the past decade housed at McGill University. Removal of the Gest Chinese Research Library from McGill has been anticipated some time.

Opened Feb. 13, 1936, the Chinese New Year's Day, the library was closed Nov. 12, 1935, after McGill had withdrawn financial support from it. At the same time, the department of Chinese studies founded in 1930, under the direction of Dr. Kiang Kang-hu, was discontinued.

When the library was opened, it contained 8000 volumes, contrasted with the 130,000 volumes today, in addition to a collection of museum material. Contents of the library are arranged in the following categories: Classics, history, philosophy, science, medicine, encyclopedias and belles-lettres. A prized possession of the library is the complete palace edition of 1739 A. D. of the then 24 dynastic histories of China. It also possesses one of the two copies of the great K'ang-hsi encyclopedia to be found in the Western World.

Long-Lost Titian Found in Vienna; Man in Fur Coat

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA—A Titian painting has just been discovered by Prof. Giuseppe Fiocco, of the University of Padua, foremost authority on Titian, in the studio of Prof. Robert Eigenberger, an Austrian artist, famous for his success in restoring ancient pictures.

Stopping to visit his friend on a trip through Vienna, Professor Fiocco saw on an easel the renewed painting of a bearded old man in a fur coat. From the quality of the brush work and the mastery with which the colors had been applied, he recognized the work as that of the Venetian master of the fifteenth century.

The picture had been found in a monastery by a collector of fine old works who admired the quality of the craftsmanship, but had no idea of the true value of his find. He had given the tarnished and neglected painting to be retouched by Professor Eigenberger.

Titian is considered the most important artist of the Renaissance in Venice. He painted innumerable religious subjects and portraits of kings and nobles. He revolutionized painting by his rapid, sweeping handling in place of the ancient detailed finish. His landscapes, used as backgrounds, are perfect and complete.

Teachers Lose Pay In Drought Areas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SASKATOON, Sask. — Government assistance in paying salaries of teachers in drought-stricken parts of Saskatchewan will be sought by officials of the Saskatchewan Teachers' Federation.

J. H. Sturdy, president of the federation, said that many districts would be unable to pay the teachers because of crop failures. Efforts should be made, Mr. Sturdy said, to keep educational standards up to the best possible level.

Milk Distributors In Boston Win Suit Against New Deal

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, July 23—Another legal blow, deemed of vital importance, was dealt the New Deal in Boston today when Judge Elisha H. Brewster in Federal District Court refused to issue an order compelling 28 Greater Boston milk distributors to comply with the milk marketing provision of the Agricultural Adjustment Act. He held he was without jurisdiction in the matter because the United States Supreme Court had decided the AAA was unconstitutional.

Besides being of immediate consequence to the 18,000 dairy farmers serving Boston, Judge Brewster's decision was seen as having national consequence, because it has the effect of throwing out the sole remaining function of the AAA.

The AAA, the Government has always maintained, had two divisions: 1. A licensing and marketing feature. 2. Benefit payments to farmers through processing taxes and crop control. Both features, by interesting coincidence, were first challenged in New England and Judge Brewster played a major role in each. On Oct. 20, 1934, he upheld the processing tax when it was attacked by the Hoosac Mills. This decision was subsequently appealed to the Circuit Court and, finally to the Supreme Court, where Judge Brewster's finding was reversed.

That final decision threw out half of the AAA. Today's decision throws out, at least in the local district court, the other, or licensing, half of the act.

The Federal Government in presentation of its case here May 22 took the view that the Supreme Court had only invalidated one half of the AAA.

Takes Act as a Whole

Apparently Judge Brewster decided not to differentiate between the two divisions of the act, but to consider the licensing and processing tax features all as part of one unit, for in his nine-page decision he held:

"The taxes, crop control, the price-fixing by license agreements were all a part of a 'statutory plan,' the end and purpose of which was to regulate and control agriculture production, or a matter beyond the powers delegated to the Federal Government. They are 'but means to an unconstitutional end.'"

He quoted the last from the Supreme Court's AAA decision.

Judge Brewster's reason for holding the two sections should be viewed as one appeared to be based on his finding that both features operated for a common goal, namely, crop control. In this connection, he said:

"The exaction still lacks the quality of a true tax. It remains a means for effectuating the regulation of agricultural production, a matter not within the powers of Congress."

Supreme Court Test Expected

The Federal Government attached great importance to the case when it was heard here last May. Before it opened for trial, John Dickinson, assistant attorney general in charge of agricultural matters, held numerous conferences with Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, and Homer S. Cummings, Attorney General.

It was assumed in Washington at that time that the Federal Government planned an immediate appeal to the Supreme Court if it lost in the Boston district court.

This supposition was borne out when Mr. Dickinson argued the case before Judge Brewster. He introduced considerable matter for the record so that it would be available in case of appeal.

The milk marketing agreements were among the most important entered into by the AAA. Virtually every large city in the country has such an agreement. In fact, of the 40 marketing agreements that the AAA has, 20 are for milk control.

Say It Kept Milk High

The New England milkmen, through their attorney, David Greer, contended that the marketing agreement operated to keep the price of milk up in Boston. Without it, they asserted, the price of milk would drop several cents a quart because under the agreement the farmers were forced to contribute to an equalization pool.

It was noted following the decision, handed down before noon today, that the price of cream has advanced several cents since the case was tried. This has resulted, according to Joseph C. Cort, administrator of the Massachusetts Milk Control Board, from a drought created shortage both in the Middle West and New England. Farmers have experienced a 40 per cent rise in cream prices since June 1, he said.

Importance of milk producing in New England is revealed in government figures which show that dairying yields 68 per cent of the total farm income in Vermont, 48 per cent in New Hampshire, 38 per cent in Massachusetts and 31 per cent in Maine. Income in these four states from dairy products totaled $51,505,000 in 1933, Judge Brewster was informed by Government counsel.

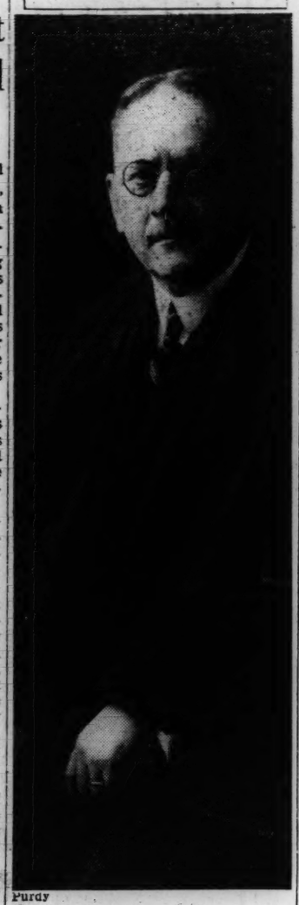
Old Case Is Cited

During the trial arguments, Mr. Dickinson and his special assistant, John S. L. Yost, referred repeatedly to the Seven Oaks Dairy Company case, which Judge Brewster had heard a year ago. He had ruled the old milk license of March 15, 1934, was invalid at that time, but Mr. Dickinson and Mr. Yost contended that amendments and changes in the agreement had met the points raised in the previous decision.

But Judge Brewster did not dwell on this argument in his decision, basing it on first determining that the marketing agreement was an inseparable part of the AAA scheme and that hence it was included in the Supreme Court's finding. This Supreme Court decision, Judge Brewster said, "eliminated the law and as a consequence he could not order compliance with a law which did not exist. For this reason he declined to summarize the evidence or allegations to any extent.

He did express doubt, however, that farmers complying with the agreement would experience as much loss as they claimed because of those who refused to abide by the act.

Hits New Deal



Purdy

Elisha H. Brewster
Presiding Justice, Federal District Court, Boston

Rhodesians Seek To Limit Power Of Commissioner

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SALISBURY, S. Rhodesia—An important White Paper dealing with proposed amendments to the Constitution of Southern Rhodesia has been laid on the table of Parliament here by Prime Minister G. M. Huggins.

The document consists of a dispatch by the Governor of Southern Rhodesia, Sir Herbert Stanley, to the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs, and draft legislation incidental to the amendment of the Constitution. The Governor's dispatch gives a résumé of the discussions between Mr. Huggins and the former Secretary of State, Mr. James H. Thomas, in 1934 and in 1935, and then explains in detail the extent of the proposed amendments.

The most important changes are as follows:

Elimination of the powers of His Majesty's High Commissioner from the Constitution, Letters Patent and from all Southern Rhodesian legislation which has conferred powers on him, and the transfer of similar powers to the Secretary of State where this is regarded as necessary; the vesting of native reserves, which are now vested in the High Commissioner, in a board of trustees, consisting of a chairman, to be appointed by a Secretary of State, the Chief Justice and the Chief Native Commissioner.

It is provided, however, that the Governor will furnish to the High Commissioner information relating to native affairs likely to be helpful to him in discharge of his duties.

Certain functions of the High Commissioner are being allowed to lapse. His powers with regard to the appointment and conditions of service and the removal and suspension of officers of the Native Affairs Department are regarded as no longer necessary.

The obligation to obtain the High Commissioner's approval for the establishment and regulation of native councils is also being cut out, provided, however, that the Chief Native Commissioner cannot be removed from his post without the approval of the Secretary of State.

Austria Releases 10,000 From Prison

(Continued from Page 1)

leader remains in prison. Of all the National Socialists sentenced by regular court procedure, only 210 remain in prison. All serving sentences up to 10 years go free, and practically all who were in for periods up to 20 years are also liberated. Of 46 serving life sentences, 14 have been amnestied.

Anton Rintelen, who was arrested for allegedly playing a leading role in the National Socialist putsch of two years ago, that resulted in the assassination of Chancellor Dollfuss, has not been pardoned, although his prison regime has been greatly lightened. Only those National Socialists remain in prison who took life or destroyed property.

Of the 10,000 prisoners whose offenses are blotted out by the amnesty, only 2000 were actually in prison, the remaining 8000 were under investigation by the court. This act of grace does not affect Austrian legionnaires in Germany, but arrangements are to be made later allowing them to return home. Nor does it cover prisoners sentenced by the police. They will be freed next week. Many hundreds have already been liberated and have returned home.

Lawrence Pumps Water To Forestall Shortage

LAWRENCE, Mass., July 23 (AP)—Five million gallons of water pumped into Lawrence mains from suburban towns eased a threatened water shortage today.

A break in one of the mains, city officials said, caused the shortage, one of the most serious since the March floods inundated filter beds on the banks of the Merrimack River.

All Post Offices Under Civil Service

(Continued from Page 1)

vantage to Democratic Farley incumbents, but insuring in future that the merit system shall prevail in these posts, provided always that the present executive order is not rescinded. It can be rescinded by a stroke of Mr. Roosevelt's own pen, so long as it is not written into law, or by a Republican successor to Mr. Roosevelt, who might demand that the start-off of reform should be made while the 14,000 jobs were filled with Republicans.

Efficiency in Prospect

For the moment at least, Civil Service reformers are offered the hope of a huge business department of the Government, run on the merit system from top to bottom, and offering an opportunity once and for all to prove what can be done when normal business efficiency is put into a governmental department. The experiment is almost certain to produce a call for improved federal Civil Service procedure, which is now amateurish; and the test cannot be fully effective either until the present "spoils" incumbents begin to be replaced by the proposed competitive examinations

On the surface of things, the step leaves both Republican and Democratic Parties paying lip service to the merit system. Time-honored experience, however, shows that the rank and file of practical politicians of both parties actually are hostile to reform, and that reforms, when they come, are forced by public pressure—in this instance by such groups as the untiring National Civil Service Reform League, the National League of Women Voters and an awakened civic consciousness. The latest step must run the gantlet of succeeding administrations, who may throw out the whole reform, as similar advances have been voided in the past.

Political Angles

An immediate attempt to make political capital out of the President's order was evident here; though study of the record shows that neither Republicans nor Democrats have played a very gallant part in the fight. A letter from Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming, former assistant to Mr. Farley in the Post Office Department and long an advocate of reform, was issued at the White House last night, pointing out that it was Republican votes which defeated the Ramspeck bill in the last session. The Ramspeck bill would have done by law about what Mr. Roosevelt has done by executive order.

The Administration made a last-minute effort to jam the bill through, brought it up under suspension of the rules requiring a two-thirds vote for passage, and fell only seven votes short of the necessary majority. The Democrats voted three to one for the reform; a majority of the Republicans were against it.

Although the Democrats will claim and receive considerable credit for Mr. Roosevelt's move, observers point out that the step was not taken at any political sacrifice to the party, but rather the reverse.

When Roosevelt took office, the 14,000 jobs now affected were packed almost solidly with Republicans, serving four-year terms. These terms generally have expired and postmasters have been replaced with good Farley Democrats. To aid this process, Mr. Roosevelt issued an executive order July 12, 1933, specifically making the incumbent postmaster whose term of office expired, and his subordinates in the competitive classified service, ineligible for examination.

This executive order was denounced by the National Civil Service Reform League "as a disgrace to the Roosevelt Administration."

Last March the situation brought the stern denunciation of Senator George W. Norris, Progressive of Nebraska, otherwise an enthusiastic New Dealer. He declared the Farley record would cost the New Deal "millions of votes," and he appealed for an executive order from the President to end the system in the post office—an executive order which finally has been forthcoming, after attempts to get permanent legislation to rivet down the same reform had failed.

If Governor Landon defeats Mr. Roosevelt in November, an attempt by hard-boiled Republicans to reverse the order appears almost inevitable.

The order provides that as vacancies occur civil service examinations must be held, with the top man geting the job irrespective of politics. A retiring postmaster may be reappointed, or a subordinate recommended to fill the post, provided he passes a noncompetitive examination provided by the Civil Service Commission.

Farley Blames Delay In Civil Service Reform On Republican Tactics

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 23—"The order speaks for itself," James A. Farley, Postmaster General on leave of absence, said today when asked for comment on the action of President Roosevelt in placing all first, second and third class postmasters under the merit system and subject to the regulations of the Civil Service Commission.

"We were hopeful that the last session of Congress would have passed one of the bills to this end which were introduced before it, either the Ramspeck, the La Follette or the O'Mahoney bill," Mr. Farley added. "Since none of these bills was passed, the President took this action, which substantially takes care of the legislation that could have been passed."

Republican Blamed

Asked how it could have been passed, Mr. Farley said the support of the Republican members of the House was necessary to enact it, and this was withheld.

The Roosevelt Administration has, in the appointment of the first, second and third-class postmasters, followed with slight modifications the system which obtained under the Harding and Hoover Administrations, it was said in high post office quarters here. This system represented a wide change from that in effect under the Woodrow Wilson Administration, when, it was said, the appointees came from the head of the list of availables. The Wilson order was revoked under the Harding Administration, it was added, and a new order issued which has applied with certain minor changes under the subsequent Republican and Democratic regimes.

Delayed Too Long

H. Elliot Kaplan, executive secretary of the National Civil Service Reform Association, said the President's order followed virtually the recommendations his organization had made.

"It is an admirable attempt and one of the best things President Roosevelt has done," Mr. Kaplan said. "The only regret should be that the step has been delayed so long. It would have come with more respect and gratitude two years ago."

Last spring the association asked the Administration to place the remaining postmasters under the merit system or else admit frankly that this department of the United States Government was operated on a patronage basis, he added.

"Blanketing in of Farley Democrats as a result of the order is something that is unfortunate, but which would have happened under either party in power," Mr. Kaplan continued. "It is the price that must be paid for progress in this direction, but makes for the ultimate triumph of the merit system in the post office. Previous extensions of Civil Service have been faced with the same problem."

Landon, Praising Move, Refers to His Telegram Pledging Similar Action

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOPEKA, Kan., July 23—Questioned today about President Roosevelt's executive order extending civil service requirements through the postal service, Gov. Alfred M. Landon said: "I am glad to see the President do it. It shows the advantages of competition. I hope now that he has made such a good start he will extend it to the Works Progress Administration, where the merit system is needed more than anywhere else."

Governor Landon made his comment apparently without particular preparation, and had no written statement. When the words "it shows the advantages of competition" fell from his lips, the large corps of Washington newspaper men saw at once that Governor Landon is no amateur at publicity or public relations.

It seemed obvious that President Roosevelt's executive order was issued on the morning of notification day with an eye to cutting in on Governor Landon's publicity. The Republican nominee was not to be outdone, and his three-sentence statement seems to say about all that is needed in way of turning the attack. The neat retort convinced the Governor's supporters of his ability to hold his own in the battle of wits—and statesmanship—which will continue until election day.

Governor Landon's retort about competition is of course a reference to his telegram to the Cleveland, Ohio, convention, in which he urged placing all governmental departments, up to assistants of Cabinet members, under the civil service. His pledge was followed by a similar promise in the Democratic platform and now is capped by President Roosevelt's executive order.

Governor Landon's statement is interpreted as undercutting such general credit as Mr. Roosevelt might have received for his executive order and distributing responsibility for this promising reform.

Ein Markttag in der Bretagne

MORGEN ist Markttag; Sie werden den Markt sehen wollen, nicht wahr?" Unsere Wirtin sprach ein gutes Französisch, obschon sie von der Bretagne war. Sie sah sehr malerisch aus in ihrem schwarzen Kleid, ihrer weißen Schürze und in ihrer steifen, bretonischen Haube, die die Form hatte, die immer von den Frauen ihres Dorfes getragen wurde. Wir antworteten ihr französisch.

„Aber natürlich", rief ich mit Begeisterung aus, „nicht wahr, Louise?"

„O ja, natürlich", jauchzte Louise; „aber gestern war Jahrmarkt in Quimper. Es gab da schöne Sachen; ich kaufte mir eine bretonische Haube."

„Mittwoch ist unser Markttag", sagte Madame Mordic; „es gibt da sehr schöne Dinge: Spitzen, Hauben, Gemüse und—Schweine! O ja, Schweine; dieser Ort ist dafür bekannt! Das kleine Fräulein wird Freude an ihnen haben!"

„Denken Sie wohl, daß ich da eine Haube kaufen kann?" fragte Louise, „So eine wie Sie haben? Sie ist so hübsch!"

„Das kleine Fräulein sammelt bretonische Hauben;" fügte ich bei, „sie hat eine aus jedem Dorf, das wir besucht haben; sie sind alle sehr verschieden."

„Ja, ganz verschieden; aber unsere ist doch wohl die schönste!" meinte Madame Mordic. „Ja, Fräulein, Sie können wohl sicher eine Haube kaufen."

Die Haube, die sich Louise wünschte, war ganz klein. Vorn erhob sie sich zu einer kleinen Spitze, und auf der Seite standen zwei kleine Ohrchen heraus, eines auf jeder Seite des Kopfes. Die bretonischen Frauen des Dorfes unserer Wirtin hatten seit Menschengedenken solche Hauben getragen. Man kann so immer gleich auf den ersten Blick erkennen, aus welchem Dorf eine Frau kommt; an ihrer Haube erkennt man's. Es gibt natürlich auch andere Unterschiede in den Trachten der verschiedenen Gegenden; die Haube ist aber immer ein untrügliches Merkmal.

Es führen alle Wege zum Markt

Früh am nächsten Morgen machten Louise und ich uns auf den Weg. Es war ein strahlender Tag. Wir schlenderten durch die schmucke Straße und suchten unseren Weg über das holperige Pflaster. Einige Straßen waren mit Fußwegen versehen, doch waren diese ganz schmal. Wir betrachteten uns die netten Häuser und guckten in die Schaufenster. Wir wußten, daß wir auf dem rechten Wege waren, denn wir mußten nur den gleichen Weg gehen, den alle anderen Menschen gingen. Am Markttag führen alle Wege zum Markt.

Männer, Frauen und Kinder gingen an uns vorüber. Die Männer und Frauen trugen alle Körbe, die zum größten Teil mit den Waren gefüllt waren, die sie verkaufen wollten. Anderen begegneten wir, die mit Gemüsen und Früchten in bunten Farben zurückkehrten. Die Männer trugen schwarze Anzüge; ihre Röcke waren mit Sammetbändern verbrämt. Von ihren schwarzen Matrosenhüten hingen hinten lange Bänder herab. Die kleinen Knaben und Mädchen waren genau gleich gekleidet wie ihre Eltern.

„Wie können die Kinder auch in diesen dicken Kleidern spielen", flüsterte Louise, „und diese langen, schweren Röcke müssen doch heiß sein!"

„Sie sind aber sehr hübsch;" bemerkte ich. „Wo ist übrigens unsere Freundin, die Malerin? sie wird wohl heute morgen irgendwo draußen sein und malen."

„Oh, da sind Schweine", rief Louise, „schau wie lustig!"

Ein Mann in der ländlichen Tracht der Bretagne, mit blauem Kittel, Holzschuhen und schwarzem Matrosenhut kam vom Markte her und trug ein soeben gekauftes Schwein im Arm. Sein Wagen stand auf der anderen Seite der Straße. Er hatte nur einige Schritte zu gehen.

Aber das Schwein war es nicht gewohnt, so mir nichts, dir nichts über die Straße getragen zu werden: es quietschte und zappelte, und da es sehr glatt und feist war, schlüpfte es schließlich dem Mann aus den Armen und machte sich davon, so rasch seine dicken Beine es ihm erlaubten.

Eine fröhliche Jagd

Alles lachte. Die Leute blieben stehen um sich den Spaß anzusehen. Behend schlüpfte das Schwein zwischen den Leuten hindurch, und in seiner Hast rannte es fast einen kleinen Knaben um. Es fegte unter dem Wagen hindurch und dann wieder darüber hinweg. Der Spaß schien ihm zu gefallen. Schließlich rannte es einer Bretonin in die Arme, die sich ihm breitspurig in den Weg gestellt hatte und ihren weiten Rock ausbreitete, so daß es gar nicht ausweichen konnte. Endlich war es gefangen! Sein Eigentümer kam und lachte übers ganze Gesicht. Er brachte den Ausreißer auf seinen Wagen in Nummer Sicher und fuhr davon.

Andere Männer und Frauen gingen an uns vorüber. Sie brachten Schweine zum verkaufen, oder um sie gegen andere Dinge einzutauschen. Leichte Bauernwägelchen, die mit Hühnern und anderem Geflügel beladen waren, rollten vorbei.

„Oh, schau! Da ist sie! Sie malt; schau, Tante!" rief Louise.

Sie wies auf eine malerische Ecke, wo unsere Freundin, die Künstlerin, saß und malte.—Ei der Tausend! Da steht gerade hinter ihr ein gewaltiges Schwein und guckt ihr über die Schulter! Es bewundert vielleicht ihr Bild; vielleicht aber auch nicht! Wie aber seine Nase das Ohr unserer Freundin berührt, springt sie auf. Wie mußten wir lachen ob ihres Ausdrucks der Überraschung! Es war zweifellos das erste Mal, daß sie einer so ausgesprochenen, gegrunzten Kritik zugehört hatte!—

Wir hatten den Marktplatz erreicht. Wie hübsch war alles in der strahlenden Morgensonne! Auf einer Seite strebte die große Kirche empor. Sie beherrschte den Platz, auf dem die Marktstände im Kreise angeordnet waren. Auf den mit weißen Blachen gedeckten Ständen waren alle möglichen Waren aufgetürmt: Gemüse, Kleider, Backwerk und Kuchen, Hauben, Spitzen und noch vieles andere mehr. Auf einer Seite des Platzes war die Lebware aufgeführt: Schweine, Kühe, Hühner; daneben Eierkörbe und anderes. Hin und her wogte das Volk, feilschte und kaufte—ein malerischer Anblick.

„Tante, Tante", rief Louise, „ich habe die Hauben gefunden! Sie sind prächtig, genau so wie die von Madame Mordic!"

Sie hatte für ihre Sammlung eine neue Haube gefunden. E. C. B.

[Die englische Fassung dieses Aufsatzes steht auf einer anderen Seite]

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

BIG PROFITS—Sell finest 21-folder $1 size Christmas assortment; Gift Wrapping, Everyday, Religious Boxes; extra bonus; experience unnecessary; request samples. DOEHLA, Fitchburg S-15, Mass.

EXTRA CASH selling 21 folder $1 Christmas assortment, 100% profit. Bonus, 10 other boxes. Experience unnecessary. Samples on approval. SCHWER, Dept. 287, Westfield, Mass.

BIG COMMISSIONS selling personal Christmas cards and stationery. Special low priced line personal humorous cards. New 21 folder $1 assortment. 100% profit. Bonuses. Gift Wrapping, Humorous, Etching, DeLuxe, Everyday boxes. Free samples. Wallace Brown, Inc., 225 Fifth Ave., Dept. 113, New York.

AGENCIES WANTED

AGENT—With established connection English departmental stores and shops desires representation American manufacturer. Fancy goods, soft goods, branded products, etc. Box W-431—BCM/CSM, London.

DISTRIBUTORS WANTED

PARTICULARLY Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, to market epoch making, non-competitive Frostoff Automatic Defrosting-Humidifying System for electric refrigerators. Prospects everywhere; high class, profitable business; exclusive franchise.
FROSTOFF SALES CORPORATION
Canadian-Pacific Bldg. New York City

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ADVERTISING SALESMAN—29 years of age, 10 years in newspaper classified and display. References. Appreciate interview. Write Box X-9, Suite 2900, 333 No. Michigan Ave., Chicago.

Local Classified

SUMMER HOMES

CAPE COD—4 room bungalow, screened porch 2 sides; flowers; bathing. August, H. E. W., 10 Prescott St., Cambridge, Mass., Tro. 9037, or Kir. 6502.

FOR SALE OR RENT—Small furnished cottages. Apply to MRS JOHNSON, Farmhouse, Rocky Beach, near Rocky Point, Warwick, R. I.

WOODS HOLE and the Falmouths, Cape Cod—A few attractive cottages well located, available for August and balance of season at prices from $200 to $1000 rental. Fully equipped and ready for immediate occupancy. Cape Cod provides a delightful combination of restfulness and vacation activities. Kathryn Swift Greene, 98 Main St., (near Village Green), Falmouth, Mass. Tel. Falmouth 17.

WEST BROOKLIN, Maine—4 chambers, bath, modern kitchen, large living room with fireplace, porch 12x40; at water's edge; nicely furnished, ready for occupancy. Bathing, boating, fishing. J. T. Butler, West Brooklin, Me.

Local Classified

APARTMENTS TO LET

BALTIMORE, MD., 605 No. Charles St.—Two exceptionally attractive apartments, 1 or 2 bedrooms, facing Washington Gardens; nr. church.

HEATED APARTMENT — Six large, sunny rooms, sun porch; near transportation; ready for occupancy Sept. 1; garage if desired; can be seen any evening. Cen. 0851 (Newton, Mass.).

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

NEW YORK CITY—21 W. 58th (near 5th). Delightfully furnished, 2-room kitchenette apartment; bargain; to October or longer; $75.00. WOOD.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

TWO-ROOM APARTMENT—Private bath, all improvements, reasonable, business lady preferred. 305 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. STerling 3-2393.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

PACKARD 12 club sedan in excellent condition. Call Crystal 0219 between 6 and 7 p. m. F. E. Furbush, 10 Lawrence St., Wakefield, Mass.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

EXECUTIVE with wide experience will invest moderate capital with services in growing legitimate business. Greater New York or vicinity. Write Box E-17, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York.

COUNTRY BOARD

FREEDOM LODGE—Quiet restful retreat, beautiful pine woods, shady brook, good food. Refined adults $14. Board for children (age 7-14) $10 per week. Address Mill River Rd., Sheffield, Mass.

DANCING

PETERS-WRIGHT STUDIO, 15 West 67th St., N. Y. C.—Improve your dancing for vacation; adults and children; correct posture.

DOGS FOR SALE

OF MANET COCKER SPANIELS
Black and white parti-color puppies. Prices in keeping with their good breeding. Mrs. Fred L. Blackmer, 39 Virginia Rd., Quincy, Mass. Tel. Granite 2524-M.

FURNITURE

WE BUY and Sell Antiques, Furniture and Furnishings, also auction for your account. Whitman's Auction Rooms, Inc., 154-16 Northern Blvd., Flushing, N Y Tel. FI 9-1811

FURNITURE FOR SALE

FINE FURNITURE from wealthy estates and interior decorators. New Simmons bedding, studio beds at Great Savings. Contents of homes purchased. Lloyds, 239 East 60th, N.Y.C.

FURNITURE WANTED

ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid; apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N Y. C. Stuyvesant 9-5973

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED—Young lady for position as switchboard operator and receptionist. The position requires a young lady with personality, appearance, intelligence and charm. Please communicate with Box P-14, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

HOUSES WANTED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Small detached unfurnished house, convenient to primary school and bus lines, prefer northwest or nearby Virginia. C. S. Randall, Na. 8800, Branch 342.

INSURANCE

INSURANCE—ANNUITIES
To serve those who are contemplating investment in insurance or annuities. It will give me pleasure to submit comprehensive program at low cost. CLEMENT H. STOVER, Special Agent NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, 347 Madison Ave., N.Y.C.—21 Carter Court, Lynbrook, N. Y.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing HERBERT A. SIMPSON 333 Washington St. Boston

MILLINERY

DORIS HAT SHOPPE
Get your "Fall" hand made hats now; $2.98 and up; French felts, satins, velvets. 656 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. 1 flight up. BUckminster 2-0434.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Trinkets, etc. Prompt attention to Mail Orders. S. SANDLER & CO., 165 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass

WHY not bring in those Old Rings, Bracelets and Watches—Cash in return. ARTHUR W FITT, 26 West Street, Boston.

PAYING GUESTS

BROOKLINE, Mass.—Guest House, under new management; excellent meals, garage; tourists accommodated. Miss C. S. Kane, 41 Park St., Long. 9004.

THE LINCOLN HOMESTEAD on Route 20 in Brimfield, Mass., caters to discriminating overnight guests. It is comfortable, attractive, homelike. C. L. Peirce, Proprietor.

THE LOVERING HOMESTEAD, Freedom, N. H. — A country home in the mountains; week, month, week-ends; reasonable rates.

PIANOS FOR SALE

GOOD used Steinway grand $385.00, Schmer $265.00, Steck $265.00, Small grand $125.00, uprights $25.00 Davis, 331 West 57th St., N.Y.C.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—Unusual value. On Orrs Island in Casco Bay, 14 miles from Brunswick. Route 24 (bridge to mainland). Attractive fieldstone house, seven rooms, 2 fireplaces, beautiful view overlooking Harpswell Sound. About 14 acres mostly spruce, 500 feet ocean frontage. Ideal for discriminating purchaser. Communicate Raymond N. Varney, Ogunquit, Maine.

FOR SALE to settle estate, 12-room house, all improvements; suitable for private home or sanitorium; residential street, North Abington, Mass. Tel. Rockland 975.

FREE ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE—Suburban homes and estates, North and South Shore properties, Cape Cod, New England farms, river, lake, mountains and shore, state road places, rest homes, etc. CHAMBERLAIN & BURNHAM, 294 Washington St., Boston.

LONG ISLAND, N. Y., Fort Salonga (Northport)—New modern four

THY withholding of truth is sometimes a worse deception than a direct misstatement.—LORD NAPIER.

Daily Features

PERFECT virtue is to do unwitnessed what we should be capable of doing before all the world.—LA ROCHEFOUCAULD.

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

1. Cryptogram

TODAY'S cryptogram was submitted by a Germantown, Penna., reader, and when you have found the solution it will not be difficult to guess his occupation. He asks that it be "exposed" to Monitor puzzle fans, believing that they will be able to grin and bear it.

ABC DFE G HIBEBJKGHIFK MB

G DOEEDF HBROAJ OA EIOR

VBKAFK GAM GRU CIB VBOAFM

EIF HIKGRF—"EIF RWODF EIGE

CBA'E VBWF BXX"?

For those desiring further instruction, the single letter offers an excellent start. Note the use of double letters in the seventh and last words. Note the two-letter word represented by "OA" and in connection with it note also how these two letters are placed in the eighth word, suggesting the use of a common suffix. As this reader suggests, this crypt should not be a long exposure.

2. Letter Changing

HOW the shorter routes do pour in! The six-move CORN to OATS was shortened to five moves by a Washington, D. C., reader: Corn, Core, Cote, Cots, Cats, Oats. And since we are on the subject of vegetation, how about changing WEEDS to GRASS by changing only one letter at a time, and forming an acceptable word each time. It can be done in six moves!

3. A Riddle

ANOTHER Washington, D. C., reader submits this tricky little riddle: An ice truck weighs 2 tons. The ice in the truck weighs 1 ton. The driver weighs 200 pounds. What does the man on the back of the truck weigh?

4. Word Diamond

A BOSTON reader submits today's Word Diamond. Words are to be filled in which read the same across as down. Definitions: 1, A consonant 2, A vegetable. 3, A fruit, 4, One. 5, A consonant.

5. Phonetic Rebus

AROSLINDALE, Mass., reader submits the following combination of letters as representing, in phonetic rebus form, a general weather report consisting of four words, containing 3, 6, 2, and 8 letters, respectively.

CC

SI

(Answers Appear Among Advertisements)

Parliamentary Practice

Question Box

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Relinquishing the Chair

Question: Please give definite details concerning the election of officers. In a club to which I belong, the president invites the chairman of the nominating committee to occupy the chair and conduct the election. Would it not be better, if the president is up for re-election or does not care to serve, for the vice-president to conduct the election and for the nominating committee to make its report just as any other committee makes its report?

Answer: While the president or chairman of an assembly does not as a rule put a motion that is personal and relates exclusively to him, an election is not such a question, unless, possibly, when one office is being decided for which he alone is nominated and the vote is viva voce. Certainly, if two or more are nominated, or more than one office is being decided, and the vote is by ballot, there is no reason why the presiding officer should leave the chair.

Even though a motion relates personally to the presiding officer, he does not leave the chair unless it is a motion of censure; but the vice-president or maker of the motion puts it from the floor. The nominating committee should make its report and then hand the report to the presiding officer. That completes its duties.

Unusual Bits From the Nature Section of the Monitor Camera Club

Century Plant in Bloom — Eva S. Bradley, Los Angeles

Cholla Cactus in Arizona Desert — Mrs. A. T. Strahorn, Gallup, N. M.

1500-Year-Old Dragon Tree, Gibraltar — Mrs. H. Hogg, Rose Bay, N. S. W., Austral'a

Native Palms, Near Palm Springs, Calif. — Florence Summerhall, Los Angeles

Camera Club Comments

By Walter S. Jordan, Monitor Staff Photographer

CENTURY PLANT in Bloom—The long vertical lines of the blossom spikes suggest a panel. The print should be trimmed close to the smaller plant at the left, and at the right nearly a half inch should be removed. The black foliage detracts from the picture, being too heavy for the other tones. This print is weakened by the expanse of bare sky, the glaring white (in too direct contrast to the rest of the subject) draws the eye from the main point of interest. A background of clouds would have broken up the sky and increased the beauty of the subject.

A color filter should be part of every photographer's equipment, so that when there are clouds, all the quality of the sky may be preserved. This gadget also cuts out the haze, and the actinic violet rays are subdued, improving all the tones of the print. Many photographers use a light yellow filter at all times.

CHOLLA CACTUS—It is a mistake to place the main object of a composition directly in the center. The result is generally two pictures, poor composition. It is true that while the background should always be subordinate to the main point of interest, it does add to the charm of the composition if properly handled.

DRAGON TREE, Gibraltar—Trim at least a half-inch from the right. The vertical and horizontal lines cutting through the lower half weaken the print, but unfortunately there seems to be no way to eliminate them.

NATIVE PALMS, Near Palm Springs, Calif. — The heavy shadow at the left should be trimmed, as well as about a half inch from the right. The detail is excellent.

In all these prints the technical work is pleasing and exposures are correct. In each picture, however, the addition of clouds would have increased the beauty.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Longfellow poem wanted (L. C. E.)—The correspondent would like to learn where in Longfellow's poems the following lines may be found:

Let us then labor for an inward stillness,
An inward stillness and an inward healing.

These lines were quoted in Vol. XVI, p. 997, of the Christian Science Sentinel, but the name of the poem was not given.

The First Snowfall (W. O. E.)—The lines you submit,

The snow had begun in the gloaming,
And busily all the night
Had been heaping field and highway
With a silence deep and white. . . .

are from "The First Snowfall," by James Russell Lowell.

Poem wanted (W. O. E.)—The inquirer wishes to find the poem from which the following lines are taken:

The day is ending,
The night is descending,
The marsh is frozen,
The river is dead. . . .

Will some reader help?

Source of quotation (W. O. E.)—The inquirer would like to learn the source of the following:

All bloodless lay the untrodden snow, and dark as winter
was the flow . . . rolling rapidly.

"As effortless as woodland brooks . . ." (E. M. F.)—The correspondent would like to learn the source of the following line, which she used to hear quoted by Mr. Powers when she was attending the Leland Powers School:

As effortless as woodland
brooks send violets up and paint
them blue.

She adds: "The line has often helped me through problems, and I should like to have the whole poem."

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Sachets

IN A large city an elderly couple were having difficulty in getting along, due to enforced idleness of the husband. The wife therefore attempted to add her bit to the family budget. Utilizing her talents, with the aid of her crochet needle, she fashioned a small sachet in the form of a basket, complete with a crocheted (covered-wire) handle and tiny rosettes across the face for the roses. In the body of the basket, which is a doubled piece of crochet, is a bit of cotton sprinkled with violet or other desired powder. A tiny ribbon bow on the handle completes a charming sachet, which would be gladly received by anyone to complete the handkerchief box or lingerie case.

The husband, who was selling them, told me he had no difficulty in disposing of a goodly number each day at 25 cents each.

L. M. H., Lombard, Ill.

Daily Anecdote

Whistler the Clerk

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

JAMES McNEILL WHISTLER was standing bareheaded in a hat shop, the clerk having taken his hat to another part of the store for comparison. A man rushed in with his hat in his hand, and, thinking Whistler to be a clerk, confronted him. "See here," he said, "this hat doesn't fit."

Whistler eyed the stranger critically then drawled out, "Well, neither does your coat. What's more, if you'll pardon my saying so, I don't care much for the color of your trousers."

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Flash It

AN EXCITING game and one to make players think fast! Have ready 20 or more cards, each bearing a letter of the alphabet, but not K Q X Y Z. Hold up a letter for everyone to see and call for some object; for example, "J—a flower!"

In an instant someone might call out "Jonquil"—and win the letter.

Any class of objects may be used: animals, birds, cities, rivers, states, trees, etc. Use the same classification several times, or a different one for each letter. Whoever holds the most cards when all have been used, wins the game. A pocket dictionary would make an appropriate prize!—D. M., Collingswood, N. J.

What They Say

Accents

"A man is neither a fool nor a knave merely because his accent is different from yours. If you are ever tempted to believe that, remember that a man may be both a fool and a knave despite the fact that he talks in a way that attracts you. The biggest knaves are normally those who deliberately adopt your accent in order to win your confidence."—*Prof. A. Lloyd James.*

Supreme Court

"At the present time we are in the midst of one of our often-repeated public agitations of the question: Does the Supreme Court have too much power?"—*Lyman Bryson.*

Labor vs. Machinery

"Labor does not oppose labor-saving machinery, but it insists upon the saving of labor and not its destruction by machines."—*John L. Lewis.*

In Lighter Vein

The Tables Are Turned

Alice Roosevelt Longworth, she of the hair-trigger tongue, is supposed to "know all the answers." But Mrs. J. Borden Harriman of Washington, official hostess of the Democratic convention, tells a story worth repeating. Said Mrs. Harriman:

"It would be dull, I think, if we all had the same beliefs. I was with Mrs. Longworth and some Republican leaders the other night, and all they did was to attack Mr. Roosevelt.

"Finally Mrs. Longworth said to me that I must have been quite miserable. 'Oh, not at all,' I told her. 'I enjoyed it. It took me back to the old days of 1907.'

"'What about 1907?' asked Mrs. Longworth.

"'It is just the way they used to talk then about your father.'"—*New York Post.*

The Entire Class

King Edward is reported engaged to the Princess Frederica Louise Thyra Victoria Margerita Sophia Olga Cecilia Isabella Christa. The King can do as he likes, but if I married a girl with all those names I'd feel as though I'd wedded the graduating class of Wellesley or Vassar.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Chiseler

Dealer: "That statue is really worth $100, but there being a little chip off here, I will sell it to you for $80."

Customer: "Can't you break off another little chip and let me have it for $60?"—*Grit.*

Poor Choosers

"Don't you think women are best qualified to pick the best candidates?"

"They certainly don't show it. Look what some of them marry."—*Whitewright Sun.*

Sure Sign

"There must be a lot of golfers in our office building."

"What makes you think so?"

"Well, I called out 'four' in the elevator—and everybody ducked!"

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

'Good Samaritan'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Beverly Hills, Calif.

MRS. S—— and a friend were returning from a long drive late one afternoon when the car sputtered and came to a stop, about two miles from home. Indications pointed to an empty gasoline tank. Mrs. S—— stepped to the side of the street to hail a passing car.

The first car to pass stopped, and the driver courteously inquired whether he might be of assistance. Mrs. S——directed him to a service station where she was known, sending a message requesting an attendant to bring gasoline.

After a long wait, the same car appeared, this time driven by a woman. The man beside her, the one who had gone for gasoline, produced it and it was quickly placed in the tank.

Mrs. S——, in some surprise, and regretting the inconvenience to which the man had been put, inquired why he had not given her message at the station. He seemed embarrassed, and reluctantly explained that the station owner said he did not know Mrs. S——. (It developed that the man had gone to the wrong station.) So this man had purchased the gas, and had then gone home to ask his wife to drive him back, as he was not accustomed to driving at night. She had left her dinner preparations to bring him.

After reimbursing him for the gas, Mrs. S—— expressed the wish that there might be some way in which she could show her appreciation of their kindness. But the smiling response was: "Just pass it on. Do a kindness for someone else, and we shall be repaid."

Facts About the Bible

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

The Herodians

THERE is some difference of opinion among scholars as to the antecedents of those who are referred to in the New Testament as the Herodians; but there is good reason to suppose that they were political supporters of the Herods who ruled only by consent of the Roman power, and as a consequence the Herodians seem to have been committed to the support of the Roman authority, whether directly or indirectly.

In more than one gospel passage (e. g. Matt. 22:15f; Mark 3:6) they are spoken of as casting in their lot with the Pharisees in attempt to trick Christ Jesus into making some damaging admission which might justify his arrest. The Herodians, it may be noted, seem to have had nothing in common with the Pharisees, who were strictly nationalistic in their aims and ideals. It was simply an instance of two enemies uniting for a time against a foe.

Brevities

Hardware World: A British enthusiast is prompting a Home for Aged Golfers. They have to be aged, you know, to have much interest in a home.

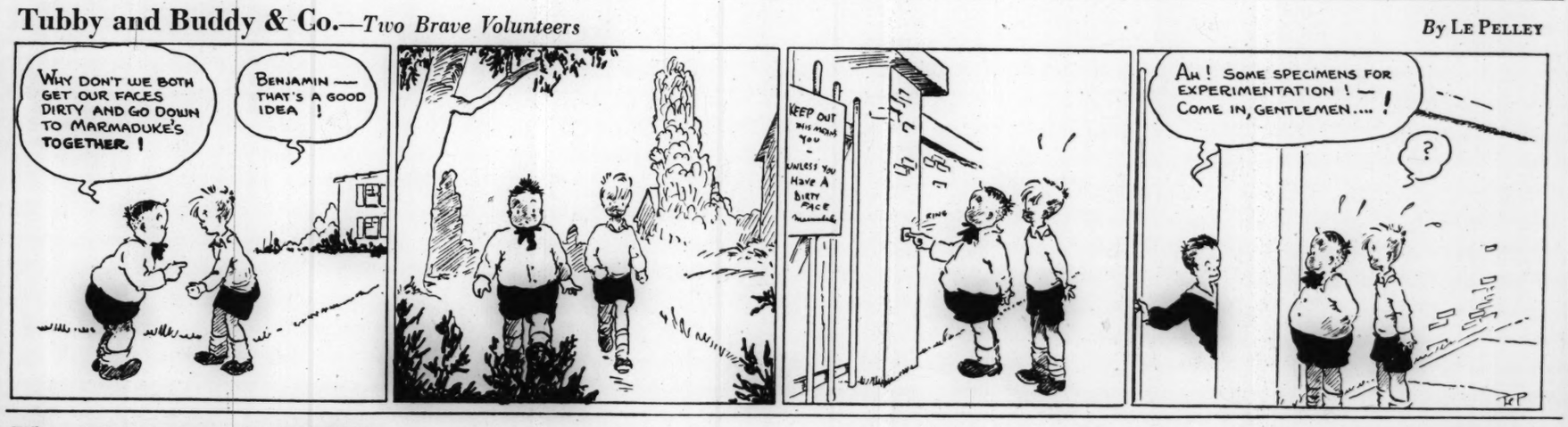
San Francisco Chronicle: Our thoughts are with the June brides of Peru, where the rice crop has failed. It's no fun being struck with those lima beans.

New Yorker: Now we know what happens to little boys and girls who never learn their lessons. They grow up and become uninstructed delegates.

Balance Sheet: We are all manufacturers . . . making good, making trouble, or making excuses.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Two Brave Volunteers*

By LE PELLEY

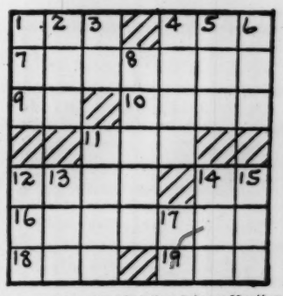

WHY DON'T WE BOTH GET OUR FACES DIRTY AND GO DOWN TO MARMADUKE'S TOGETHER !
BENJAMIN — THAT'S A GOOD IDEA !
KEEP OUT THIS MEANS YOU — UNLESS YOU HAVE A DIRTY FACE
AH ! SOME SPECIMENS FOR EXPERIMENTATION ! — COME IN, GENTLEMEN.... !

The Adventures of Waddles—*Scaling Mt. Widgeon*

By THE HAGERS

MT. WIDGEON TOWERED ABOVE US, WHITE,
SOME FOURTEEN THOUSAND FEET IN HEIGHT.
UP LEFT WING GLACIER, HALF THE DAY
WE CLIMBED AND CHOPPED OUR ICY WAY.
"WATCH OUT FOR AVALANCHES HERE!"
I TURNED TO WARN EACH MOUNTAINEER.
"WHERE'S TED?" I CALLED. JOE QUACKED, "ALAS!
HE'S FALLEN IN A BIG CREVASSE."

Crossword Puzzle



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1. Witty saying
4. Mineral spring
7. Girl's name
8. Projecting tooth
9. Abounding
11. Eternity
12. Layer of rock
16. Hasten
17. Greek letter
18. Terminal
19. Low haunt

Down

1. Spoil
2. Poem
3. Made smaller toward the end
4. Perceived by smell
5. Vessel
6. Epoch
10. Larva of the eye-threadworm
12. Pronoun
13. Metallic element
14. Indian
15. Human being

[Answers Appear Elsewhere]

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JULY 23, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

A Gain for Civil Service

POLITICS or no politics, the Executive order by which President Roosevelt has extended the merit system over first, second and third class postmasterships clears the way for one of the most important advances the American civil service has made in years.

In requiring noncompetitive examinations for reappointment of present officeholders when their terms expire, the order follows the pattern of the Ramspeck bill, which in the last session of Congress failed to receive the two-thirds vote necessary to gain final consideration for it in the House of Representatives.

In allowing reappointments to be made on noncompetitive examinations, the President's order falls short of the hopes of some civil service reform advocates. They would like to have seen an order so ideally nonpartisan, so intent on getting the absolute best in civil service efficiency, that open competitive examinations would have been required. It is doubtful that either political party, having made its own appointments under the spoils system, could have been prevailed upon to do more than call upon its appointees to show a fair amount of fitness to remain at their posts. The examinations demanded by the presidential order will after all be held under the Civil Service Commission, which should insure higher standards.

Practically all improvements in the civil service have been made at the expense of the "out" party. Mr. Roosevelt's move came rather earlier than one would have expected, it being usual for Presidents to remember their promises of civil service reform sometime in their second term. Publication of the order, indeed, came on the eve of Mr. Landon's speech accepting the Republican nomination, and must steal some of the thunder of the excellent personal plank on civil service which the Republican presidential candidate insisted on adding to his party's platform.

One of the most glaring inconsistencies in the Administration's policies has been that of blatant spoilsmanship operating amid idealism. But partisan criticism should not overlook the fact that Mr. Roosevelt's order only regains the ground taken in President Wilson's day and lost in President Harding's. Politically it is profitable to the Democrats, of course; especially in protecting those appointees already holding office. But in a more important sense this gain for the civil service is profitable for the entire country.

Teaching for Safety

ALL America is witnessing a drive to reduce the annual toll of automobile fatalities. This crusade originally consisted of gruesome newspaper stories and photographs which depicted the horror of motor crashes, but fortunately the "fear" phase has given way to a second and more lasting type of publicity.

Proper education for the man behind the wheel is the plea made at the convention of the Association of Secretaries of State. The State Commissioner of Motor Vehicles for New York cites the practice of permitting poor drivers to teach other persons how to drive. "Bad drivers," the commissioner insists, "turn out bad drivers as pupils."

Supervised driving lessons for the prospective motorcar operator could be requisites for a license in every state. Even now expert instruction is available at established auto schools, yet such schools reveal that most of their pupils are the difficult beginners, those who have worn out the patience of some driver and who have turned to an auto school as a last resort. Schools certified by the state could offer correct instruction to license applicants. The most conscientious operator may prove an inept teacher who adds little to the ability of a novice, but planned courses in schools might be a step toward safety on tomorrow's highways.

Dr. James L. Barton

WITH the passing of such a man as Dr. James L. Barton, one remembers gratefully much more than a mere enumeration of the important posts he filled, the degrees he held, and the benevolent contributions he made to the well-being of his fellows. One values especially the quality of the man's thinking which made these achievements possible—his mental vigor, alert intelligence, and unflagging impulse for constructive service. For these qualities Dr. Barton will continue to be internationally honored.

For a great many years his activities were connected with Turkey and its problems. His missionary career began at Harpoot, Turkey, as long ago as 1885, where later he became president of Euphrates College. He was organizer and president of the Near East Relief and was a member of President Wilson's Near East emergency commission which met in convention at Lausanne in 1921. Returning to Boston, Dr. Barton became secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions. In various capacities he went overseas to superintend the distribution of supplies in Turkey; Washington many times summoned him for consultation on European affairs.

Dr. Barton was a trustee of colleges both in the United States and abroad, the author of several books concerned with problems of the Near East; but, first and last, a man of broad understanding and wise sympathies, one whose life was unselfed and therefore truly significant.

More Banking Reform?

NEWS that Governor Landon is interested in a nonpartisan "basic study of all our federal banking laws with a view to their simplification and improvement" is welcome. J. B. Hollister, ranking Republican member of the Banking and Currency Committee of the House of Representatives, issued a statement after consultation with the Governor and with his permission which almost gives the Republican nominee's official indorsement to the plan. Later it may become definitely one of the postscripts to the Cleveland platform.

Proposals for better banking laws may not now have the popular appeal they would have had during the bank holiday of March, 1933. For several substantial reforms have been achieved already. The Banking Act of 1933 set up a system of deposit insurance which has been improved and is now recognized as a stabilizing influence. It also dealt with other features of the banking business which at that time seemed most responsible for troubles over which the people were aroused.

It separated deposit from investment banking, divorcing commercial banks from their security departments, and placed restraints on the use of Federal Reserve credit for stock market speculation. These changes met much the same opposition from many bankers as did the original Federal Reserve Act which incidentally was prepared after a survey by the Aldrich commission similar to that now proposed. But today there is a disposition to accept this legislation and improve it.

The 1935 Banking Act further transferred control over the banking system from Wall Street to Washington. It recognized the dangers of credit inflation and gave the Federal Reserve governors power to increase reserve requirements of federal banks, a power used just a few days ago for the first time. And it centralized authority over the Reserve System's open market operations in a kind of "Supreme Court for credit."

These measures appear to have corrected some of the most obvious weaknesses in the banking system, although their effectiveness has not so far been fully proved in practice. Other weaknesses remain. One that is glaring and fundamental is the chaotic result of attempting to have both state and national banking systems, with forty-nine varieties of regulation and supervision. Another is the fact that in some states fly-by-night banking is almost promoted by state laws.

Unified regulation, with proper respect for state rights and local needs, seems plainly called for. And time appears ripe for the extension of sound branch banking, with efforts to keep it human and avoid possible abuses of a centralized, chain system. Any nonpartisan plan for careful study of new reforms and more deliberate revision of emergency measures already adopted merits support.

Ethics Is Ethics

A MAGICIAN pulled a snow-white rabbit out of a hat the other day at Providence, Rhode Island. He was the spokesman of National Distillers and his surprised audience consisted of state liquor administrators gathered in a national conference. The rabbit was a nice, new code of ethics for advertising intoxicating drink. The hat belonged to the liquor manufacturers.

It is pleasant to record even the merely expressed intention of the makers and sellers of alcoholic beverages to remove women, youths of both sexes, Santa Claus and the cherry tree from the whisky bottle and the beer barrel in their advertising—the suggestion offered by the liquor men's representative. No one, of course, will infer that the rabbit jumped at a noise made by the magazine Business Week shortly prior to the Providence conference. It sounded like this:

> Pictures of beautiful maidens sipping cocktails may cause advertisers nonalcoholic headaches. Publishers are advised by the Minnesota Liquor Control Commissioner that the use of girls, women, children in liquor ads makes a periodical liable to confiscation in the State. The Federal Alcohol Administration doesn't forbid such illustrations, but warns the industry that public disapproval of these tactics is growing.

And it seems laboring the point to wonder if the "trade" was scared just a little by the recent ruling of the Ohio Liquor Board that beauty and beer must not be mixed when it prohibited the portrayal in the State of Ohio of beautiful and often not overclad models in alcoholic advertising.

Ethics are sometimes terribly queer. Quite hard to grasp, like Einstein's law of relativity. Absolute ethics, the kind, for instance, old Aristotle talked about, would find something comic—or is it tragic?—in any code which included the flooding of the pages of newspapers and magazines with alluring advertising, in any form, of a product thus described by Prof. Albion Roy King of the University of Southern California:

> Alcohol always slows down reactions. . . . If one bottle of beer should slow his (the driver's) reaction one fifth of a second, what is the difference in the chance of a little child who happens to step in front of his car?

That seems to make the "ethics" rather a poser. Almost as puzzling as it would be to read in a manual for burglars a code of ethics suggesting quieter approach on those to whom their trade compelled them to be hurtful.

American Politicana

When Notification Surprised a Presidential Nominee

DID ever a man become a candidate for his party's nomination as President, win this distinctive honor, conduct a national campaign, and move into the White House—although he had never voted in his life? Perhaps this sounds like a fairy tale; but Zachary Taylor turned his sixty-fourth milestone soon after his election; and he may have been amazed or even astounded at his good fortune.

"An illiterate frontier colonel who hasn't voted for forty years," said Daniel Webster when he vied with Taylor and others for the Whig nomination in 1848. Among the four aspirants, the great orator made the poorest showing. His party loyalty led him to speak afterward for the Whig presidential nominee; but even on this occasion he stigmatized the elderly warrior as "unfit."

Henry Clay and Winfield Scott were the other "also rans" in the Whig convention at Philadelphia. So many evidences of popular esteem had come to Clay that he felt his nomination assured; yet the delegation of his home state, Kentucky, gave a majority of its support to Taylor, and Clay was brokenhearted.

Strange as it may seem, the man from Louisiana took such little interest in the convention, or may have been so busy looking after his cotton plantation, that for several days he did not know he had been chosen at Philadelphia. Governor Morehead of North Carolina had presided at the Whig convention, and so to him fell the responsibility of first notifying the standard-bearer. He bungled the job through striving to save a few cents.

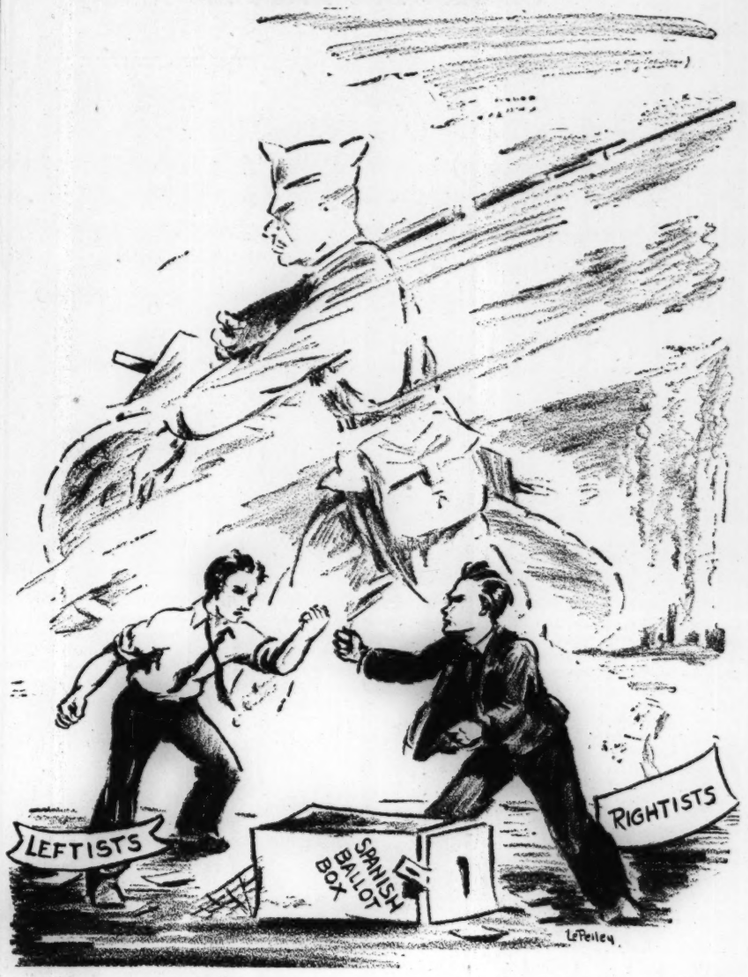
Morehead wrote a letter to "Old Rough and Ready" in Louisiana, but he made the error of not prepaying the postage on the missive. At that time letters could be mailed with the postage to be collected at the destination. "The Hero of Buena Vista" had been receiving so many crank communications, and had been required to pay ten to forty cents' postage on each, that he had requested the postmaster to shunt all such missives to the dead-letter office.

Consequently the extremely important letter that the North Carolina Governor sent never came into Taylor's possession. It arrived at the post office; but Morehead's failure to prepay the postage and the old General's order to the local postmaster caused it to be forwarded to the letter morgue.

Was Taylor surprised when the formal notifying committee reached his home and told him of his nomination by the Whigs? He was surprised to receive the glad tidings from the committee, and that body was astonished that he had no knowledge of his success. This is said to be the only instance on record when the formal notification by a committee to a presidential nominee was real news.

C. S. L.

Left, Right, Left, Right . . .



Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

"Balm" and Alienation Suits

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I note the Associated Press report contained in the Monitor stated that the law prohibiting alienation suits has been declared unconstitutional by next to the highest court of the State of New York.

However, I also note that the press reports still refer to this type of action as a "balm suit." There was a primary and fundamental difference between the breach of promise suit, which might ordinarily be termed a balm suit, and a suit for alienation of affections, since the latter suit involved primarily the integrity and sanctity of the home and family and the wife's right to support, as established by both common and statute law.

In a conversation with the father of the bill outlawing alienation suits, previous to the time that any court had passed on the constitutionality of the measure, I told him that, in my opinion, the law was unconstitutional and since I agreed with the general spirit behind the legislation, I offered as a member of the same bar to help draft legislation as would not only be constitutional but also afford to the many cases of merit, where women are entitled thereto, a legal remedy to protect their homes and children.

The court in the majority opinion recognized this position in the following language, "Not all actions brought for alienation of affections come within the condemnation of the statute. Some are meritorious and involve rights that are substantial and important." The court further indicates in another portion of its opinion that proper legislation can be passed outlawing the type of suit that does not deserve legal sanction, when it states, "The Legislature undoubtedly has power to change or alter the common-law rules of evidence and method of procedure where such rules of evidence have become obsolete, or otherwise, in the due administration of justice. But it is one thing to regulate, change or alter methods of procedure in action and quite another thing to abolish entirely a right of action theretofore existing at common law."

I feel that if the general public will grasp the simple point that not all alienation suits are "balm suits" and that at least some directly involve the integrity of the home and family, and the well-recognized right of financial support, that the unmeritorious phases of such litigation can be wiped out, while preserving the rights of those who deserve legal protection.

As the Appellate Court, in its recent decision, put it (referring to alienation suits), "Some are meritorious and involve rights that are substantial and important."

New York, N. Y. HARRY L. SITOMER

Schooling Lawyers

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Under our primitive democracy it was possible for all to climb from the humblest to the highest positions in life. But this is no longer possible, as concerns the legal profession, since various bar associations advocate, and boards of bar examiners operate, standards for admission to the practice of law which violate this constitutional right, foster educational trusts and monopolize the legal profession for the favored rich. "A committee, of which Elihu Root was chairman, was appointed by the Bar Association to outline certain standards of admission. It was recommended that every candidate should be a graduate of a law school requiring for admission two years of college education."—Daily Illustrated News, Sept. 2, 1932. Also: "The men who will be barred because they cannot go to law school will be only those who do not have the ambition and industry which would be required to put them ahead in any walk of life."—American Bar Association Journal, July, 1930, page 452.

If our legislatures would require instead that the legal profession be graduated the same as the order of Masonry, making it easy to be admitted into the lower grades of practice, and require every lawyer to keep on exhibition in his office for public inspection his official rating, this would give the public the same protection given the consumer under the pure food law, which requires the label of the can to designate the contents of the same.

This plan would grant to every man his constitutional right to follow the calling of his choice and gives the public the tremendous benefit of the services of the Edisons and Lincolns who, under the present vicious and un-American plan of admission to the practice of law, effectively shuts them out.

Los Angeles, Calif. JOHN P. MORROW

American-Australian Trade

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It is difficult to understand the attitude of the United States Government authorities at Washington in virtually deciding to reduce imports from Australia, particularly when the extremely favorable position of America is considered.

Reference to the Statistical Abstracts of U. S. A., 1935, shows that for the three years ended 1933 the cargo tonnage imported from Australia was only 123,000 tons, while the tonnage of American exports to that country reached 1,700,000. For the three years ended 1934, the total value of imports and exports, respectively, was 20,841 and 96,330, both in thousands of dollars.

It is thus clear that Australia must be faced with an enormous adverse trade balance with the United States, and the position is worse now than in 1934. Every representation to Washington for a fairer share of American markets has been fruitless, and the Australian resort to tariff reprisals is the result.

Is not Australia entitled to broader and more sympathetic treatment?

Melbourne, Australia. ASPREY J. COLLIE

North . . South . . East . . West

Innocents Abroad

By Frank L. Perrin

READERS of newspapers and armchair tourists who, paraphrasing a famous confession, declare that all they know is what they hear on the radio, have been given, in recent weeks, an alarming and probably an entirely inadequate picture of farm conditions. Disastrous as the drought and heat may have been, the calamity is not as widespread or as threatening as it has been painted, considering the vast areas of the farm belt in which abundant crops have been harvested or are assured. It is undeniable, of course, that serious losses have been incurred. These seem inevitable in a country where climatic conditions vary from year to year and where speculative methods too often prompt adventurers to take a chance against recognized odds.

The agricultural balance in the United States was upset during the war years by the extraordinary prices which prevailed for farm products. When inflation strikes at a basic industry a proper readjustment is difficult. The effects of that adventure are still apparent, and will be until a normal level of production and use is reached. The premium on wheat during the war induced the recapture of millions of acres of land upon which no wheat had been raised for a quarter of a century. But more important than this was the plowing up and subduing of vast areas in the prairie sections which had afforded cheap but usually sufficient pasturage for herds of cattle and sheep. With the advance in grain prices, the values of productive farm lands in Minnesota, the Dakotas, Nebraska, Iowa and Kansas were reappraised. Landlookers and tenant farmers in those states sought out the arid lands upon which no cultivated crops had ever been raised.

* * *

Farmers in what is called the short-grass section of Kansas and Nebraska have realized a fair profit and have been content with one crop in three years. That was the case when land prices were still low, when taxes were not exorbitant, and when wheat was worth a dollar a bushel. In more recent years the odds have been somewhat heavier against the speculative or transient farmer. The market has been uncertain or low. Taxes have increased tremendously, and the margin, always narrow enough between existence and poverty, has narrowed.

Some process of readjustment is necessary. Just what the remedy is no one has discovered. Politicians wise and politicians visionary offer to point the way. Some would find means of extending foreign markets by creating demands in countries whose people could not buy even if the opportunity were offered. Others would limit production by withholding marginal lands from cultivation. Still others, perhaps more practically, would combine factory and farm communities in co-operative industry.

But this latter plan is impractical in the wind-swept and far-flung areas of the prairie country. In a decade these less productive lands ruthlessly broken by plows in the eager desire to produce more wheat would, if left undisturbed, revert to green ranges and pastures. The herds and flocks upon them would soon restore and readjust food balances. Meantime we would hear no more of dust storms and dust bowls, or of crop failures in sections where the growing of wheat and corn should never have been attempted.

* * *

The amateur economist and appraiser who is sent out to survey a prospect still strange and unfamiliar might paint a truer and less alarming word picture if he were to assay the less fluctuating riches and permanent resources of the farm states which are the granary of the nation. We are inclined to forget the blessings we enjoy if we contemplate too seriously or regard too apprehensively the discordant manifestations which attract and alarm.

I seriously doubt the possibility of any political specialist or any political party being able to solve, by theory or by ukase, the perennial problem of the farmer. Possibly that problem will never be solved if it is to be regarded solely as the problem of the farmer. It is not his alone. His welfare is the concern of every person. The demand now, as it always will be, is for an uninterrupted and unrestricted flow of the products of the farm to their natural markets. This, conceivably, can best be assured by voluntary or imposed control of those agencies which are adapted to insure such flow. It would not be difficult to establish the premise that this can be assured by practical co-operation or by public control and regulation of distributing and transport facilities.

The Wide Horizon

Tipping Among Comrades?

By Demaree Bess

Moscow

SHALL the citizens of a "workers' state" demean themselves by accepting tips? This question has been raised repeatedly since the Russian revolution, and always answered in the negative. Nevertheless, the practice of tipping has not only persisted, but has become much more common in recent years, as the spread in income between higher and lower paid workers has widened.

One campaign after another has been directed against tipping. Trade-unions have attempted to "educate" their members not to accept tips. But the newspaper Pravda recently declared: "The campaign against tips seems to have ceased, not because trade-unions have changed the psychology of the people, but because they have decided they can do nothing to prevent this practice."

Officials of the Soviet travel agency, Intourist, sometimes tell foreign visitors that hotel employees are so well paid that they do not expect tips. This is quite untrue; many hotel employees have told the writer that they depend upon tips for comfortable living, and are as much disturbed as the same groups in other countries if they are not tipped.

* * *

The status of those who wait upon other people in Russia today is similar to that of the same groups in other countries. Such workers declare privately that their jobs are in demand, not because of high wages, but because of tips. Most Soviet citizens who patronize hotels or more expensive restaurants, or who travel first-class, receive several times as much income as those who serve them. The tip is a recognition of that fact.

"Our people have got used to tips," says a newspaper writer. "Very few feel uncomfortable at playing the role of lords, and few waiters, door-men, watchmen, even mail carriers, feel indignant when given tips." This writer, however, is indignant. He says: "We must refuse these insulting offers to those who attend our wants. It is unbelievable that for the sake of a few extra 50-kopeck pieces or dimes any of our people will renounce the title of proud and independent citizens of our great country."

The journalist who assumed this self-righteous attitude received at least 500 rubles for the article denouncing tips. But if he goes to one of Moscow's more expensive restaurants and pays thirty rubles for a meal, as he might easily do, and then refuses a three-ruble tip to the waiter, under the present system he would be depriving the waiter of income which the latter considers legitimate. The waiter's monthly wages are about half of what the journalist gets for one article.

* * *

Such appeals to pride have been made before, with no result. The practice of tipping, which at one time was confined to larger cities, has now spread everywhere. On a recent journey through Karelia, where foreigners seldom go, I discovered that tips are accepted and expected in hotels, restaurants and on trains and steamers.

Certain kinds of work, in Russia as elsewhere, have acquired a tradition of tipping. This tradition is apparently no easier to dispel under the Soviet system than under "capitalism." The men and women holding such jobs have taken them expecting tips. If they don't get them, they are disappointed.

Other countries have discovered that the only device to abolish the practice of tipping is a fixed additional charge for service. In some countries, like Japan, that device has become almost universal and has worked very well. For some reason it has not been applied in Soviet Russia, whose leaders have preferred to "educate" and appeal to the pride of their workers. Now that all such measures have failed, perhaps the Soviets will try a service charge. If they do not, the practice of tipping will probably continue to spread; it is almost universal at present.

Mirror of World Opinion

The Way to End Droughts

DROUGHTS will stop when people are willing to turn to God wholeheartedly for direction in human affairs. Until they do learn this important lesson there will be droughts, earthquakes, floods, and other unnatural disasters. . . .

The Israelites under the direction of Moses found safety for many years in the wilderness. Drought was dispersed; fresh drinking water was provided; food was constantly at hand, and their clothes didn't wear out because they trusted *wholeheartedly* in God for help. They knew that God was willing and fully capable of sustaining them through all trials regardless of their nature or severity. . . .

Rain will come when people are willing to bring their own thoughts into obedience to God's law. They might start by loving their neighbors, by loving God, by being grateful for the fact that "Now are we the sons of God." If men and women would start the wholesome process of prayer, affirming their faith in God instead of pleading pitifully for help, they might get somewhere. . . .

Droughts, however, will not cease until people quit doubting and begin trusting; until they quit their materiality and seek for happiness in spirituality. Suffering will bring many people to their senses. It takes more than that to bring others.

The valley will bud and blossom as the rose when faith breaks away from material idols of ambition, mad desire and commercial gain and seeks consummation in higher trusts and exalted prayers.

We are fully confident that all needs of the people of this drought-ridden section can be met if men and women unite in thanksgiving to God for the goodness already here.—*Falmouth* (Ky.) *Outlook.*